



SATURDAY NIGHT



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GENERAL SECTION
1 to 16

FINANCIAL SECTION
17 to 24

WOMEN'S SECTION
25 to 36

The FRONT PAGE

Noel Marshall The Best Type of Citizen

The life of the late Noel Marshall of Toronto represented the best type of citizenship that this country affords. It is said that the people of America place undue emphasis on success in life; but though he was eminently successful in a commercial sense his energies and abilities were by no means confined to self-advancement; they were at the service of every good cause. His kind heart and his affability to all classes of the community were proverbial and he thoroughly enjoyed doing things for others. Though his parents were among the earlier educationists of Toronto he himself entered commercial life at the age of fifteen and was a success from the very outset and before he was twenty-five had become a well-known figure in the grain business. Much the greater part of his life of seventy-four years was spent in the fuel industry, in which he was very widely known. After middle age his connections with other industries became wide and diversified, yet he always gave a sense of a man with ample leisure for his friends and his hobbies.

He revealed his true English blood by his love of horses and not the least of his services was his promotion of the annual open air horse show, which he devised as an incentive to teamsters and others who had to do with horses to treat well the animals in their care, and keep them in good condition. How much his efforts had to do with the noble quality of most of the horses used by commercial firms in Toronto it would be difficult to estimate, and though the motor car is slowly driving them from the city streets signs of the good influence of the open air horse show are still to be seen on all sides. The importance of the commercial horse in his own line of business was well understood by Colonel Marshall, but he was also an owner and lover of horses of what might be termed the luxury type. He was also one of the earliest to realize the rising importance of the motor car, and was the first president of the Ontario Motor League which had done a vast service not merely in the interests of the motorist but for the protection of the public as well.

Noel Marshall's fame became national and indeed international on the outbreak of the Great War. Though he was then past sixty he threw himself heart and soul into the work of the Canadian Red Cross, and became its active head as Chairman of the executive committee. It took first place with him and throughout the conflict he spent a great deal more time in its service than in connection with his private interests. He was a master hand at securing contributions and the co-operation of others, and was instrumental in collecting many millions of dollars in money and goods for distribution among Canadian and Allied hospitals. The efficiency with which the Canadian Red Cross was managed became proverbial everywhere and every important detail of its work had the benefit of his personal supervision. One of the secrets of his success in securing contributions was his frank and cordial recognition of the generosity of others, and he was indefatigable in his courtesies to all who were willing to help. At times he worked almost twenty-four hours a day and his labors undoubtedly impaired his health.

The Red Cross was but a part of his philanthropies for he had long been active in hospital work and a promoter of institutions like the Children's Aid Society and the Working Boys' Home. Not the least of his services were those extended to prisoners as chairman of the Ontario Parole Board. The good sense and sympathy which he brought to the consideration of every application for freedom, and the care with which he investigated the circumstances, made him an ideal occupant of that office.

As is well known the success of the Canadian National Exhibition has been due to the unselfish services of eminent business men who have freely given their time and experience to its advancement. Noel Marshall was one of these, and one of the ablest of its long line of able Presidents. In truth the adage that if you want a thing done, ask a busy man to do it, was constantly proven in his case.

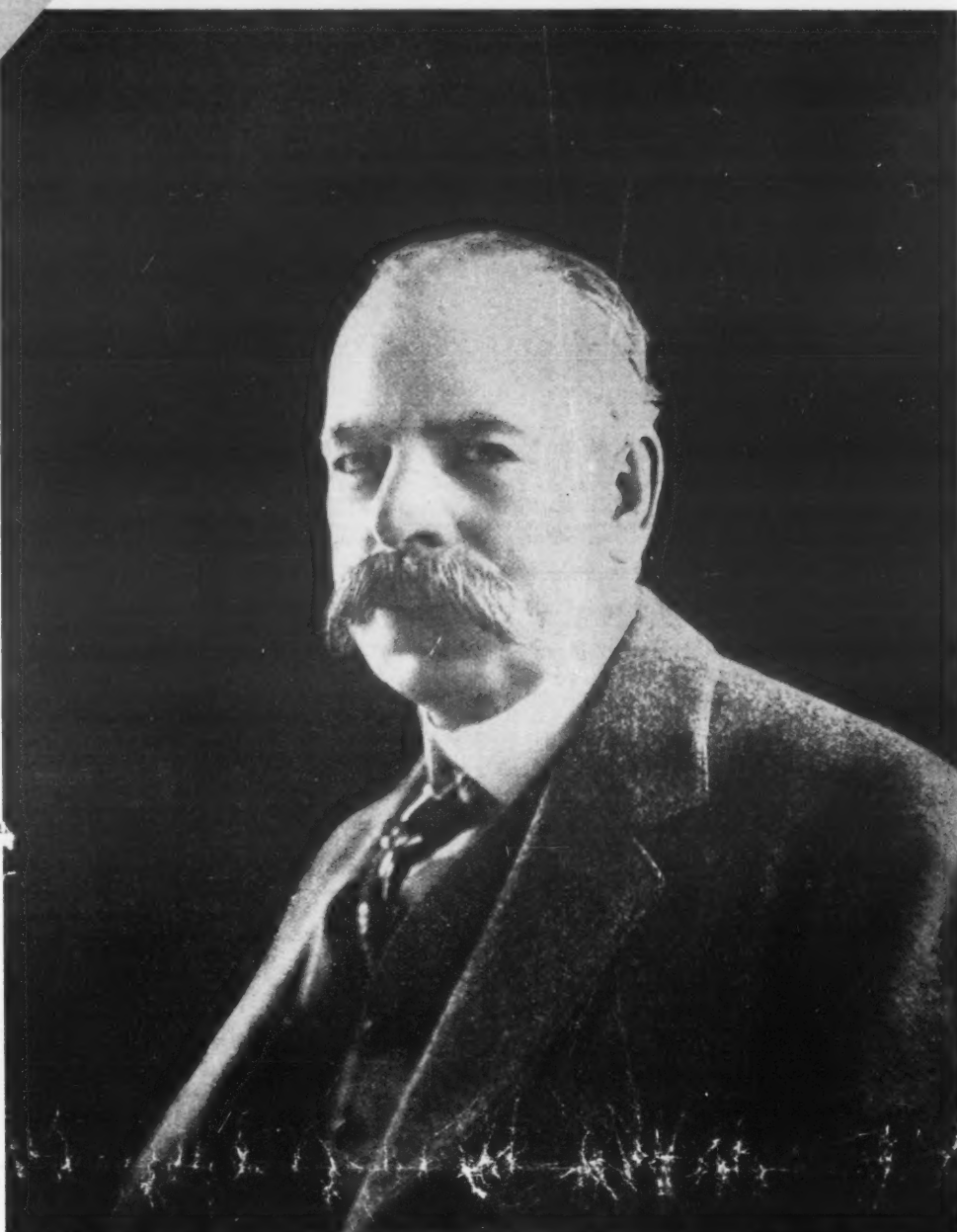
Public recognition, national and international, was not denied him after the importance of his services to the Red Cross became realized. At various times he was summoned to audiences by His Majesty King George, the Prince of Wales, and the President of France. In 1920 he was presented with an address and silver service by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and in 1921 he was publicly honored by the corporation of the city of Toronto and presented with thousands of letters from women representing the local Red Cross societies throughout Canada in recognition of his labors. Under all circumstances the modesty and geniality of his bearing made him beloved.

Verily Noel Marshall lived a full life—and one of constant service and kindly acts, without preaching or boasting about it. A few weeks ago when it became known that he was soon to die he accepted his fate with resignation. To a friend of many years standing he said that life had been good to him, and that he could face the end without fear and without complaint. In the shadow of death he was the same firm character that he had been in the prime of life.

Maritime Report Inconclusive

Despite the windy verbiage of its peroration the report of the Duncan Commission on Maritime Rights is strangely inadequate and inconclusive. It advocates certain financial palliatives which will have to be carefully considered by the rest of Canada, but it makes few suggestions along the lines of efficiency and progress in the seaboard communities themselves. Many intelligent men of the maritime provinces have felt for seventy years that the remedy lay in maritime union, but in a section where every prominent family has one or two relatives in the civil services, officialdom has been a barrier against business ideas. What with its innumerable provincial and federal officials, and parliamentary representatives of all classes to the number of more than 150,

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THE LATE COL. NOEL GEORGE LAMBERT MARSHALL

The eminent Toronto philanthropist and business man who passed away on Dec. 9th after two months' illness. He achieved international fame in the Great War as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross, and as such was created an honorary Colonel of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was also active in many philanthropic and other institutions and few men have contributed so much to the progress of the city of Toronto. Among the orders conferred on him were Knight of Grace in order of St. John of Jerusalem in England; Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour in France; Order of Regina Maria of Roumania; Order of the Crown of Italy; Grand Officer of the Order of St. Sava, Serbia. Although resident in Toronto since 1856 he was born in London, England, Dec. 30, 1852, the son of Kenric R. and Charlotte A. Marshall, and grandson of Samuel Gregory Marshall, British Consul for the Pas de Calais and the Somme, 1822-46. He was a great nephew of General Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B., who achieved considerable fame in the Indian Mutiny.

the cost of government in the maritime section far exceeds that of any other part of the Dominion; and in proportion to population is possibly greater than in any other country.

What is clearly needed is a governmental union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island which would result in one powerful and progressive province. When the people down by the sea speak with irritation of the progress of Central Canada, meaning thereby Ontario, they overlook the fact that the advances of Ontario are due to her eminence in all branches of education, particularly those which have to do with agricultural and industrial production. It is true that Ontario every year turns out more trained men, or units of prosperity, than she can absorb, but in agriculture especially she retains a goodly share of them. Yet in natural resources and possibilities Ontario is not better endowed than the maritime country, and is much farther away from the markets of Europe. Great Britain is the natural market of the seaboard provinces and rich rewards await the development of intensive agriculture there. No part of Canada is better suited to "mixed" farming than these diserved provinces, and none is a more suitable field for immigration from Great Britain and Northern Europe. The King Government should re-instruct Sir Andrew Duncan's Commission to make a radical investigation of the whole problem of maritime development. Subsidies and other palliatives are all very well, but something must be done to cure the *ennui* with which the Easterners approach their own opportunities for progress.

Mr. Dunning's Business-Like Procedure

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Minister of Railways, has made both a commendable and businesslike move on the Hudson's Bay Railway question, in deciding to have an independent outside expert render a judgment on the merits and demerits of Port Nelson as a terminal. It is assumed that the intention also is to have a similar survey made of Fort Churchill, in order that a fair comparison and a final judgment may be made covering future plans, on a practical and sound basis.

No other course could have been taken by a government with any inclination to conduct large public undertakings on business lines. Cheap politics and irresponsible agitators have long played too great a part in this project. It is true, certain selfish interests may not like the Government's latest judgment; but, even of their part, they have long been equally persistent in keeping only one angle before the public. The taxpayers in all parts of Canada are entitled to all possible facts, impartially presented, so they may know definitely where they are, not only in regard to the terminals, but also on the practicability of the northern straits during a certain number of months in the year.

Probably no paper in Canada has gone to greater pains than SATURDAY NIGHT to present official records and documentary evidence. These judgments have been confirmed by a Senate committee report, after an independent investigation, and two years ago, Hon. Mr. Motherwell undoubtedly spoke for his colleagues in the government when he made a most unhappy comparison of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill harbors. None, at least, have taken the trouble to publicly discredit his judgment.

Such being the case, Hon. Mr. Dunning has taken the only possible course. In no other way could unanimity of opinion or judgment be secured in either Eastern or Western Canada—for it must be borne in mind that the western provinces are not all "sold" on the Hudson's Bay Railway—and its short route to Europe. British Columbia and Alberta are just as much in the Missourian class as Ontario and Quebec. They want all the cards on the table, face up.

The latest silly chatter about the Hudson's Bay route being open the year round is not borne out by any official records we have been able to unearth. Such reckless statements do the cause more harm than good. Now is the time for the government to take the public fully into its confidence. Any mistakes in judgment or otherwise should be rectified before going any further.

Claude Monet's Service to Painting

It must have been with a shock of surprise that many persons read the cable despatch announcing the death of the famous Claude Monet. His fame had been so long established as one of the most revolutionary figures in the history of art, that many imagined him dead. All of the companions who figured with him in the great French Impressionistic movement of the 'seventies had pre-deceased him; Manet, Pissarro, Degas, Sisley, Cezanne, Durand and Renoir, although Renoir, too, lived to a very ripe old age. The Impressionists had won their battle nearly forty years ago, and Monet was already immortal so that the idea went abroad that he had already achieved that which is usually antecedent to immortality—death.

Though it originated in France, Impressionism has influenced the art of all countries during the past forty years, and Monet and his friends may be credited with having revolutionized for all time and broadened the craft of oil painting, especially in the field of landscape. Of this group Monet was pre-eminently the scientist, the master of research. He was born in 1840 and was destined to survive into the second quarter of the twentieth century, and it is interesting to recall that he was already a mature artistic promulgator fresh ideas in the third quarter of the last century. His chief battles were fought when our fathers or grandfathers were young men. As a youth he was an idle student and for a time a soldier in the deserts of North Africa as a member of the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

But even then he had come under the influence of Eugene Boudin, the great marine painter of Havre where Monet spent his boyhood. Later when he seriously decided to become a painter and studied under Gleyre he was from the outset a rebel, and rejected the classical ideals of his master. Before he was thirty he was allied with the "plein air" school which sought inspiration in direct contact with nature.

It is not generally known that Monet's revolutionary ideas were due to his coming in contact with English art. Biographers gloss the question of whether he and his fellow painter, Pissarro, went to London during the Franco Prussian war to escape military service. At any rate they came in contact with the works of the great genius, Turner, whose landscapes enlarged their ideas as to the possibilities of painting in registering a higher pitch of light and a greater range of atmospheric effect. They also studied the manner in which the great British engravers of the eighteenth century, by broken touches as in stipple and cross hatching, handled the problems of light. Monet with scientific zeal carried on his researches into the problem of presenting the vibrations of light in all its moods, on canvas, and in his analyses reached the theory of the spectrum as the basis of pure color. Anyone can see these colors for himself by setting a prism in the sunlight or gazing carefully at a rainbow.

Prior to his time landscape painters generally used a base of brown tint, and figure painters resorted to black bitumen, although Monet's friend, Edouard Manet, had already reformed the latter practice. On his return to France, Monet proceeded to promulgate his new theories. Old fashioned mixtures likeumber, sienna and ochre were banished and the six "pure" colors of the spectrum, in addition to white, became the chief lines of his "reformed" palette. They were to be laid thereon with as little previous mixture as possible in order to attain a maximum of luminosity, and fused on canvas as little as possible for similar reasons. A technique of broken touches was devised by which delicacy of form and smoothness of texture were subordinated to the aim of truthfully presenting light and color. The scale of vibrations thus achieved had never previously been known in painting. The analysis of the luminosity of shadows hitherto painted as blurs was another revolutionary move. Monet exhibited a remarkable series of what might be termed "research" pictures, showing the different aspects of a haystack, a cathedral or a group of poplars at different hours of the day, and in his work generally emphasized the great variety of color notation that occurs in the aspect of a given object not merely with the changes of the season, but in the duration of a single day. He was as successful in his handling of murk as in that of sunlight. At the age of sixty-one he went to London and painted the bridges of the Thames under mist. Two of his works in that series were last winter loaned to the Toronto Art Gallery, and were amazing in quality. At close hand they were mottled and opaque; but at short distance when the color vibrations became fused for the naked eye, the outlines of bridges and buildings became defined precisely as in nature when you gaze steadily at a mist-enveloped structure. Nearly all the great painters have been in a sense scientists but the researches of few have been so potent and revolutionary as those of Monet.

It must not be assumed that all the Impressionists followed Monet's technique. Pissarro's style most resembled his, but all were individualists seeking solutions of the problems of light and reflections, each in his own way. French critics now regard the name "Impressionists" which was thrust on them, as inadequate, and say they should be called "Luminists". The first and last of the original group, a man with an unlimited artistic posterity, passed away in the octogenarian.

Popular Landslide Against O.T.A.

The official figures in connection with the recent elections in Ontario more than confirm what was said in these columns last week as to the great change in popular sentiment with reference to the O. T. A. They also show the growing favor in which the Ferguson government is held despite the fact that its numerical strength in the legislature is not greater than it was after the elections of 1923. Early in the recent campaign it was stated in the Liberal press that although Mr. Ferguson carried 77 out of 111 seats in the legislature in the elections of June, 1923, he did not receive a majority of the popular vote. The statement did not look reasonable on the face of it and where the figures came from is unknown, but may possibly have been true. In the present case, however, there is no room for doubt. The totals so far compiled embrace 102 constituencies out of 112 and show 626,679 votes for supporters of Government Control as against 401,055 for supporters of the O. T. A. As the issue was in a sense non-political Government Control ran ahead of the administration which proposed it, but the popular majority of the latter was substantial. Straight Conservatives in 100 constituencies polled a total of 501,594 votes. To these should be added a part at least of 13,117 votes cast for Mr. Nickle in Kingston where no party opponent of Mr. Ferguson was in the field, and of 14,740 votes cast for Mr. Homuth, the Labor candidate in South Waterloo, who ran with Conservative support. Of the ten other constituencies from which figures are not yet available, three returned Conservatives by acclamation, and in a contest would have swelled the popular vote for both Government Control and the Ferguson administration. Of the seven remaining seats four went to Government Control candidates and three to straight Conservatives. The majority of 225,624 for Government Control so far recorded is a distinct contrast to the showing of 1924 when the O. T. A. was sustained by a majority of about 34,000 votes and shows that the swing to a saner conception of the best way to deal with the liquor traffic was very general, and entirely unaffected by an alleged "gerrymander" or by lack of cohesion in opposing forces.

The fact that the O. T. A. forces were nominally split into more than a half a dozen groups does not in any way prove that the result would have been different in a straight two-party fight. The opposition to Government Control ran its candidates under different nomenclatures because they thought it was the best way to accomplish their main object of defeating Mr. Ferguson's policy. The "dry" Liberals seem to have made a very poor showing—little more than 100,000 votes all told, and undoubtedly would have run more candidates if they had thought they

had any chance of election. There seem to have been sinister elements at work in several ridings to secure the defeat of Government Control candidates at all costs. Certain persons went into rural constituencies with a bag-full of what is colloquially known as "jack" to eliminate candidates whose presence in the field was likely to split the opposition to the Ferguson government. Possibly they did not know that their conduct was illegal, or if they did, considered that the end justified the means. We can imagine the howls and yells about the corrupt liquor interests that would have rent the air if supporters of Government Control had adopted similar tactics. Victors, however, need not indulge in recrimination. Government Control has been adopted on a 60-40 basis, and all that the true friend of temperance can do is to help make it a success from the standpoint of sobriety.

Quite Inexcusable

Under the caption, "Quite Inexcusable," The Edmonton Journal of December 9th expresses pained surprise that it was the Financial Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT who recently wrote two articles under the heading, "Is There Oil in Alberta?" The Imperial Oil Company has spent five millions of dollars to find the answer to that question, and it is still spending money in six districts to get the answer. The great oilfield it hoped to find, it has not yet got but it is still trying. It got a rich reward in the "wet gas" wells of the Turner Valley and it has had minor successes mostly of a non-commercial nature here and there about the Province. But the article gave a true picture of that Company's effort to date and its reward, and the fact that its effort covered every likely area in the Province on a scale which dwarfed that of the other Companies operating justified the writer in making a summary of the progress made by the Company in getting an answer to the question which started it out on its search, "Is There Oil in Alberta?"

The eyes of all Canada have been on the effort of the Imperial Oil Company in the Province of Alberta because it was felt that there, if anywhere, a big oilfield might be developed to reduce our dependence on foreign supplies. The Edmonton Journal, however, thinks it "quite inexcusable" to write such an article because "its effect must be to discourage investment in the many sound enterprises that are being launched." This is the cat let out of the bag. There are still millions of dollars worth of stock to be sold if the total of offerings of all the Companies be taken, and to point out how much money the Imperial Oil Company has spent throughout Alberta without getting revenue-producing wells except in the Turner Valley is apt to make many Westerners, and Easterners too, think furiously. SATURDAY NIGHT believes that this is a game for the wealthy, well-financed Companies which can afford to lose in a dozen districts if it gets a major success in one.

The Company promoted to drill one well or two in three wells, unless it is in a proven field, takes a very much greater risk with the money entrusted to it. It stops when its money is gone and it usually has not available as experienced men and geologists as has the wealthy Company. It is no doubt "a sporting thing" to buy stock in a Company which drills deep into the Earth on a forlorn hope. Such forlorn hopes have made good in other fields and will no doubt do so again, but statistics show that ninety per cent of the money put into such ventures is lost. If a man can afford it and knows what he is doing, that is his affair, and by all means let him buy the stock.

Thinking in Superlatives

SATURDAY NIGHT encountered a great deal of criticism in the days when the rockless subdividers of lots East and West impugned the pockets of those who became afflicted with their optimism. SATURDAY NIGHT saved a great deal of money for those who read its analyses of the various propositions offered the public. There were doubtless among the men who created subdivisions miles from anywhere men with minds so debauched by thinking in superlatives that they honestly believed SATURDAY NIGHT was "knocking" the West. SATURDAY NIGHT is a National newspaper, it is as much for the West and the East as for the Central Provinces, and it has won its influence and reputation because it does not pander to any group of men who may have a momentary interest in the maintaining of an unhealthy boom. Booms always break, and the longer they are allowed to go unchecked the worse is the depression that follows—and more prolonged. Even if the wildest dreams of the searcher for oil are realized, there are bound to be thousands of Albertans and Canadians generally who will nurse to their graves worthless stocks, the unlucky ones will far outnumber the lucky. If the editors of the Edmonton Journal realized what the disappointment of such hopes meant to the unfortunate who staked far more than they could afford on oil ventures, their attitude might be modified somewhat.

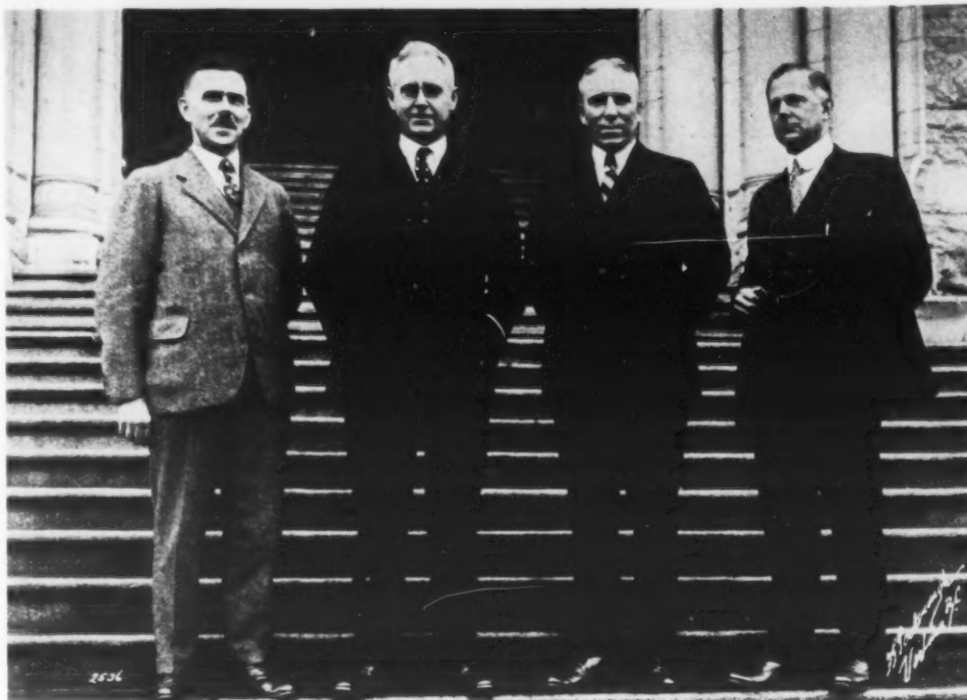
The Edmonton Journal has taken an entirely wrong construction from the reference in the first article to the United States Government map "showing good prospective oil territory" stopping just before it reached the international border. Obviously that map dealt only with United States territory, and therefore those Canadians who thought the map unsound drilled along the Canadian border hoping to strike oil and share in the Montana successes. But the Montana field did not come to the border, and the United States map told the "exact truth" Canadian geologists and Canadian Companies then have had to work out their own problems and try out the likely places "on their own." In other words, most of it was without (that is, unexplored) territory. A great deal is known now as a result of the work about what lies under the surface of the Province, and great credit is due those who have undertaken this gallant adventure. But because the Montana field does not reach the Canadian border does not mean that it is impossible to discover fields of our own. The Turner Valley is proving up so far as "wet gas" is concerned and so far the Turner Valley field is the only profitable one. If the Edmonton Journal thinks this is wrong, let it give a list of operating Companies which are paying dividends from revenues obtained from Alberta oil wells outside of Turner Valley. The fact that Alberta leads the Dominion in oil production does not mean much; there is so little found in the Dominion. Canada uses more than 265,000,000 gallons of gasoline alone, and it produces a mere fraction of that. We would like to see Alberta get production which would satisfy consumption. Drilling still proceeds so that the larger hope need not yet be abandoned.

Words of the Wise

How shall I be able to rule over others, that have not full power and command over myself?

One inch of joy surmounts of grief a span.
Because to laugh is proper to the man.

He that has patience may encompass anything.
—Rabelais.



CONFERENCE OF WESTERN PROVINCES

The four Western Provinces of Canada recently held a conference at the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, B.C., to discuss the political problems of the organized parts of Canada from Ontario to the Pacific Ocean. They have been working out a common policy, matters pertaining to Western development, so that they can make known their needs at Ottawa with proper emphasis when the time comes. Questions having to do with the handling of liquor and smuggling occupied much of the time of the conference. This picture, taken on the steps of the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, shows, left to right, Hon. J. A. Cross, Attorney-General of Saskatchewan, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney-General of Alberta, Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney-General of Manitoba, Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General of British Columbia.

The Late Sir Joseph Pope An Intimate Glimpse of the Former Dean of the Civil Service and Companion of Statesmen By Sydney Roe

A FEW short months ago I noticed an elderly and feeble gentleman who was trying to make his way through the aisle of a crowded Ottawa street car to the exit. As an act of common courtesy I made a passage for him and assisted him across the street, and as I turned to leave him he raised his hat in courtly fashion and said simply "thank you, my friend." That was the last glimpse I had of Sir Joseph Pope in life. A few days ago I looked for the last time at his face wrapped in the irresponsible dignity of death and felt that it was a goodly thing to have been called "friend" by him.

For upwards of forty-five years this cultured unassuming gentleman was a member of the civil service. For the greater part of that time he was its most widely known member, and although honors and distinctions came to him he was affectionately referred to as "Joe" Pope by hundreds of his colleagues. His old chief, Sir John Macdonald, called him "Joe," and "Joe" it was to the end. When the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by his King and his conferrers of the service, he loved addressed him by the grandiloquent title of "Sir Joseph" he was wont to whisper, "Sir Joseph if you like in the office, old chap, but Joe outside." There was an atom of "style" about him, he was approachable, with a genius for friendship and a high conception of the dignity of the service of which he was so shining an ornament.

The Charlottetown lad who entered the service, a mere stripling, in a very subordinate capacity, caught the discerning eye of Sir John and four years after he came to Ottawa the Conservative chieftain took him on as private secretary. Thus began an association which remained unbroken until the death of Sir John in 1891. Day after day, year in and year out, Joe Pope would go down to Earncliffe, the home of the then Prime Minister overlooking the lovely Ottawa, with his mail securely tucked away in a portfolio. In those days shorthand was not at the fingers' ends even of private secretaries and typewriters were unknown. But Joe Pope was more than an ordinary secretary to his chief; he was a friend and confidante, and between the twain there was a bond of friendship and loyal understanding. Joe Pope was with Sir John in his triumphs and adversities and he stood by his bedside when he passed on.

I have often heard from the lips of Fred Cook and Bob MacLeod, veterans of the parliamentary press gallery, who enjoyed also to a marked degree the friendship and confidence of Sir John, the story of that fateful week or two of anxious waiting at Earncliffe when the chieftain was fighting his last and losing battle. During those hot summer days and nights a little band of correspondents waited underneath Sir John's window for the word of his death. Pope, tireless and well poised as ever, although the feet of his friend were groping along the pathway of the shadow, was an ever-present help to the newspaper men in their time of trouble. Newspapers throughout the country were clamoring for news, but little came from the room with the windows flung wide open to catch the vagrant breezes of summer. One sultry night when the end was fast approaching and the rustle of the wings of the angel of death could almost be heard Pope did not come out to give the usual bulletin. A thunder cloud lowered over the boiling Chaudiere and the late Sir James Grant, Sir John's physician, left the house for a breath of air. The correspondents surrounded him for a word of what was transpiring. Sir James, always dramatic, flung his arms up and exclaimed: "A storm is brewing in the west; my God! Napoleon died in a storm." And that is all the news they could get out of Sir James Grant. That night Joe Pope was much missed by the harassed newspaper men for he was ever ready to assist them and his kindness and urbanity were displayed constantly even under trying conditions.

As under secretary of state Sir Joseph Pope was constantly in the public eye. He was a sort of director of ceremonies for the Laurier government, and whenever distinguished people visited Canada he travelled with them. His tact and courtesy made him a fitting envoy of the government, and when the present King and Queen toured Canada in 1901 Sir Joseph directed the arrangements and accompanied the Royal visitors. In like manner he attended Prince Arthur of Connaught in 1906 and Prince Fushimi of Japan a year later. He had the remarkable gift of smoothing out difficulties and causing big events of a ceremonial nature to run like clockwork. With the present Speaker of the Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

he visited Japan in 1908, when the vexed question of the migration of Japanese to Canada was discussed and a gentleman's agreement reached which has proved satisfactory.

The success of the Quebec tercentenary celebration was due in no small measure to the organizing ability of Sir Joseph. He was an authority on official forms and ancient usages and customs. It used to be said that the late Colonel Ernest Chambers, for many years Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, could decide at a moment's notice such absorbing questions as to whether the wife of an Anglican bishop had precedence at official functions over the unmarried daughter of a Senator. But Sir Joseph Pope was more than a match for Colonel Chambers in ceremonial matters and knew to a nicety what had to be done and how. His knowledge of the art of government was comprehensive.

Sir Joseph was an author of distinction and an accepted authority in matters of Canadian history. As the years padded by with silent feet the harness became irksome and only a few months ago he left his office of Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and sought well-earned retirement. Imagine his memories as he sat by his hearthstone; the canny Macdonald with his genius for leadership, the brilliant Laurier whom he served every whit as loyally as he had served his old master, and the later prime ministers, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Mackenzie King, all of whom he served faithfully and well. At the end of his long lane of life Sir Joseph Pope leaves to the service he loved a record of high achievement and unstained honor. To him the lines of Shelley may well be applied:

"The wisdom of old age was mingled there
With youth's primeval dauntlessness."

A Boy's Song

Where the pools are bright and deep,
Where the grey trout lies asleep,
Up the river and over the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the blackbird sings the latest,
Where the hawthorn blooms the sweetest,
Where the nestlings chirp and flee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the mowers mow the cleanest,
Where the hay lies thick and greenest,
There to track the homeward bee,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Where the hazel bank is steepest,
Where the shadow falls the deepest,
Where the clustering nuts fall free,
That's the way for Billy and me.

Why the boys should drive away
Little sweet maidens from the play,
Or love to banter and fight so well,
That's the thing I never could tell.

But this I know, I love to play
Through the meadow, among the hay;
Up the water and over the lea,
That's the way for Billy and me.

James Hogg (1770-1835).



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A Tribute to Canadians

A SHORT time ago, Elbert Hubbard II, director of the well-known Roycroft Magazine, published in Roycroft Town, New York, paid a short visit to Toronto. On his return, he wrote the following article which appeared in the November issue of the magazine:

"I like the Canadians. They are more natural, serious, unsophisticated, still having much of the pioneer spirit. There's a love of home and a neighborly feeling among them even in their cities.

"Toronto, for instance, is a big city, prosperous, progressive and hustling. But its population is made up of folks. Folks are different from people. Understand me? Winnipeg and Vancouver are the same.

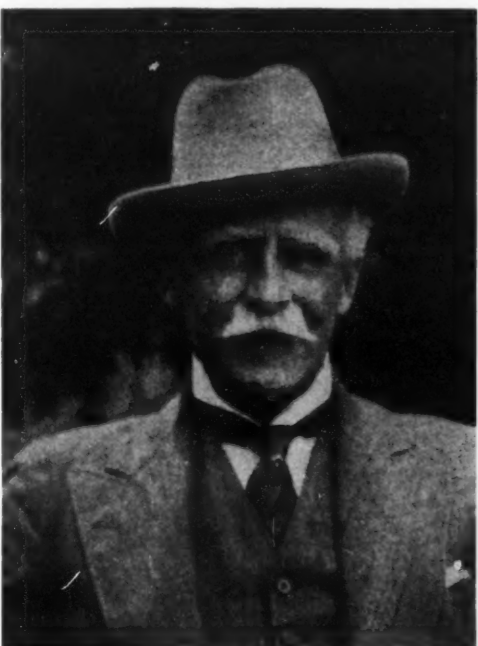
"Maybe it's all because the country is young. Or possibly because they are British and have a King. There is something about having a King at the head of a nation that preserves the National Spirit. Much more so than having a mere President! The King is King 'till he dies and even then there's an ascendant to the throne waiting. A President is only a President 'till the people bounce him out. Other Presidents may follow, but there is no Royal Line. Seems to me there is a stronger pull in the phrase 'For King and Country' than there is in 'For the Democracy.'

"The Canadians love the King and they love the Prince of Wales—whether or not either of them is of particular moment in actual government. Can you imagine young John Coolidge touring the States and receiving the national ovation the Prince got when he visited Canada? Why, we of the U. S. went pretty much daffy ourselves when the Prince came to see us! John Coolidge doesn't want such notoriety, of course, but that's not the point. We wouldn't want him to want it either.

"To be sure Canada is in fact a democracy and claims to be self-governing. But just the same the Canadians have a steadier civic and national spirit, a closer union, as it were, than we have. They respect their laws better than we. That's perhaps because the authorities are more rigid in dealing with crime. I venture to say that lawlessness like that of Chicago and her numerous murders would be dealt with differently in Toronto. There is less lawlessness in Canada because of an inherent respect for law and its makers. The free and easy American spirit may percolate across the border and spoil our neighbor's dignity in time, but just now they are ahead of us.

"Yes sir, I like the Canadians!"

While the little article is unmistakably a pat on the back for us Canadians what pleases and gratifies us more is the fact that it demonstrates that all Americans are not the boastful, self-centered nation the plebeian type of American who visits Canada occasionally would have us



SIR RENNEL RODD

The famous British diplomat, Ambassador at Rome from 1908 to 1919, who was wrongly suspected of having written an untruthful book of memoirs "The Whispering Gallery". The real author was a journalist and former actor, Hesketh Pearson, who fraudulently used Sir Rennell's name in submitting the manuscript to the publishers.



DOMINION PREMIERS RECEIVE FREEDOM OF EDINBURGH

In the picture are shown Mr. Bruce, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Alfred Ewing, Principal of Old University, Edinburgh, Mr. Coates and Mr. King, following the installation of the Premiers as Doctors of Law at the University.

believe, Mr. Hubbard voices sentiments that have been least picturesquely expressed by many of his fellow-countrymen.

The Passing Show

THE FALLING STAR

I dreamed a dream into the sky,
Beyond the moon; and far
Beyond where all the last worlds lie
It gleamed, a perfect star!

E'en as I gazed upon that spot
With rapture none can tell,
There came the terror-filling thought
That I had dreamed too well!

For there beyond my arm and hand,
Beyond my very heart,
It shone upon an alien strand
Forever and apart!

And who could ever dream again
Who dreamt a perfect dream?
I cried in bitter anguish then
And cursed that mocking gleam!

When, lo, a-down the sundered sky,
It spilled, a falling star,
And came upon my breast to lie
An ever-shattered star!

Oh, dreamer, dream a homely dream,
That gives a candle light,
And you may dream again a dream
Upon another night!

An unused railway ticket dated 1876 was sent to the C. N. R. offices at Montreal for refund. Evidently the holder got tired of waiting at the junction.

However it may be during the rest of the year, there is no doubt that Santa Claus is believed in — for the present.

A SUGGESTED CHRISTMAS LIST

For President Coolidge: A megaphone.
For the Rev. Ben Spence: A photograph of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.
For Signor Marconi: A crystal receiving set.
For Sir Harry Lauder: An invitation to tour the world in a farewell concert.
For John D. Rockefeller: A dime.
For Hon. W. E. Rane, K.C.: A bottle of 44, non-refillable.
For Lloyd George: A loving cup, inscribed, "from Herbie and Margot."
For Agnes McPhail: A treatise on military drill.
For the Attorney-General, Hon. W. Price: The address of a bootlegger.
For Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King: A smaller hat.
For Benito Mussolini: A smaller hat.
For Rev. Dr. Shields: Darwin's Theory of Evolution.
For Santa Claus: A pen-wiper.

Perhaps the reason they call themselves the "K.K.K." is because they never got any farther than that in the alphabet.

TO JOANNA

Like a last wind crying in the pine tree,
The memory of you cries in my heart,
My heart that's like unto the yearning pine tree,
Crying to see the wind cry and depart.

A Timmins constable struck his head against the stairway ceiling of a drug-store and discovered a cache of liquor. Evidently he saw three stars.

Nowadays, however, they say that love is blonde.

TAKE BACK THE HEART

The Governor-General, Lord Willington, is a composer of songs under the pen-name of F. Freeman-Thomas, and one of his compositions is entitled "Severed". Had Lord Byng been instead the composer, one would appreciate the suitability of his dedicating it, out of deference to their relations, to Mr. Mackenzie King.

There is little doubt as to who will be Santa Claus in the home of Mr. B. Mussolini.

Paris the other day was enveloped in the thickest fog of years and no one has been able to account for it as the Chamber of Deputies wasn't in session.

"What spoils my enjoyment at the play are these theatre chiropractors."

"Theatre chiropractors?"

"Yes, the people behind who dig their knees into your back."

TRIOLET

She ate little, she said,
And I really believed her!
She ate little, she said—
A pie, loaf of bread,
Two steaks and a head
of cabbage relieved her.
She ate little, she said—
And I really believed her!

A man's body, we are told, is worth only 98 cents, chemically speaking. Why even a woman's complexion, chemically speaking, is worth more than that!

Hal Frank

General Booth

By P. W. Luce

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH, world commander of the Salvation Army, lives the simple life with a vengeance. Weak tea, dry toast faintly streaked with butter, and tomato and lettuce salad, made up his daily fare. Variations of this diet are so rare as to be negligible, but one notable exception is on the eve of a sea voyage. The General revealed this secret before leaving Vancouver for the Orient.

"I always fast for two days before sailing," he explained. "The only nourishment I take—if you can call it that—consists of hot water. No, I don't suffer much from sea-sickness, but I think it wise to be prepared."

Most men would consider a starvation diet poor preparation for the eventualities of a voyage over rough seas, but the general finds it works very well in his case. While attending to his correspondence in his room before leaving Vancouver he had a little silver teapot at his elbow, and every few minutes slowly sipped a spoonful of hot water. The teapot is a valued heirloom that accompanies him on all his journeys and is twice as old as the general himself.

In spite of his 75 years, General Booth moves with the sprightliness and vigor of a young man. His snow white hair, ruddy cheeks, and piercing yet kindly eyes, make him a striking figure, and the dignity of his bearing stamps him as one to whom deference is given. He rarely sleeps more than five hours a night, and quite often only four.

Work is his hobby, and he rides it all day long. "Tired?" he says. "I'm never tired! I'm on my way to the Orient for the first time in my life, and I fully expect to have to put up with certain discomforts, perhaps hardships, but I don't intend to get tired. I can't afford it; I have too much work to do!"

The main purpose of his trip to the Far East is to appoint Commissioner Yamamura head of the work of the Salvation Army in Japan. He plans to spend three weeks in the six larger cities of the Flowery Kingdom, then will proceed to Korea. Later, if conditions are more settled than at present, he will go to Peking, where an important Army post was recently established. He will round out his tour of the world by visiting Colombo and Marseilles, and plans to reach London late in the afternoon of Christmas Day.

Speaking of immigration problems, which are very close to his heart, General Booth said:

"Canada's problem is to get home-makers, and the problem of the Army is to find homes for our boys and girls who will make the finest kind of citizens. The boys want work and a chance to get a little place in the scheme of things. The girls are those who will make the right kind of farmers' wives. In the past eighteen months we have sent 600 boys to Canada from our training farm. Only five of these were unsatisfactory, and we took them off your hands. If places were available we could easily send you 1,600 boys a year."

Asked what gave him, as a religious man, the most concern to-day, the General answered:

"The inroads of materialism. In the past few years this has brought about a woeful lack of religious feeling throughout the world, and made difficult the propagation of the simple faith of our fathers. A change for the better is coming, but I do not know how soon."



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To The
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PACIFIC COAST

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FOR five years Baron Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng stepped over the legs and squeezed between the protruding shoulders of the *haute monde* of Ottawa in order to reach the throne for the opening of parliament. Never before having been vice-royalty, perhaps they didn't know any better and nobody bothered to frown upon the legs or shove back the shoulders. Besides, they were democrats and good fellows and didn't seem to mind. Probably they imagined to the last that this country was democratic like themselves, and since the barrier of shin and shank was there they stood not upon their dignity but rushed it like good sports. Looking back on it now after witnessing the very different manner in which parliament was opened last week, one is given to wonder whether, as was alleged against the way in which Baron Byng dissolved the last parliament, it was not just a little unconstitutional. Is parliament constitutionally and authentically opened when the act of opening takes place in the presence of persons whose names are not on the official list and against whom the Governor General brushes going to the throne? J. S. Ewart doesn't answer his phone today so the question must go unanswered and the doubt remain. But what, anyway, does it matter now? All that was of the past, and the dead past has buried its dead, including the unconstitutional Arthur Meighen. Not only is the constitution convalescent, but we have nailed a charter to our escutcheon (see interviews of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, P.C., M.P.) and however casual and unconventional the openings of our parliament may have been hitherto they are now quite in keeping with our new status. An eminent Toronto constitutionalist, Professor Wrong, was mournful the other day because we didn't assert ourselves fully and lay claim to the title of Kingdom of Canada, discarding the humiliating designation, Dominion. Had he been here in Ottawa last Friday to witness the ceremony of the opening he might well have abandoned his anguish and asked: What's in a name? For he would have seen that although for the time being we are constrained to wear the humbler title, we conduct ourselves after the manner of full-blown nations possessing power to send ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to foreign capitals. He would have forgotten in the presence of that panoply of pomp the tragic fact that we can't amend the B. N. A. Act by our own hand and might have been content at last with his citizenship. For, as has been intimated, it was a right royal opening, altogether appropriate to the new nationhood of international standing that Mr. King brought back from London. Never before was such a forest of spiked helmets seen in Parliament Hill, never did the minute guns roar so precisely to the second, never was the back of officialdom so unlit and its knees so bowed, and above all, never was the vicinity of the throne so thoroughly purged of the proletarian. Surely it was an authentic opening and highly constitutional, disposing of the taint of the late lamentable dissolution and ushering in the regime of regularity. But, hold! Was it all for naught? Has our new national dignity been impaired at its birth by the oversight of an underling? After all is over, word comes that at least two of the *bourgeoisie*, individuals unknown to the official list, occupied seats in the throne room, having sneaked their way in after the manner of boys at a circus. Picture to yourself the dismay and distress this discovery has occasioned on Parliament Hill after a sense of security had been engendered by all the safeguards for preserving the purity of the opening! Perhaps if you don't know Ottawa you can't. The new nationhood that comes to us is trembling at the threshold. For, in entering the presence uninvited, these of the *bourgeoisie* not only compromised the proceedings but deprived relatives of the official list from places that in the days of Baron Byng they would have pre-empted without question. A stigma would seem to rest somewhere on our new status, and one suggestion in the situation is that Mr. King recommend to the new Governor General the appointment of a royal commission of Mr. Ewart and Doctor Wrong to investigate and advise means of removing it.

SUCH elaborate anxiety for the bona fides of the opening seen somewhat out of proportion to the importance of the session that is ushered in if the latter is to be judged by the programme of legislation set forth in the speech from the throne. However, on the old theory that a minimum of government and of law-making is best for the country, the speech merits approval and the session promises to be highly satisfactory. The document contains nothing novel and the only proposal that was not fully anticipated is that for another three year programme of Canadian National Railways branch line construction. The excuse given for this is that the policy of three year programmes has proved entirely successful. It will be recalled that the original branch line programme was one of the stumbling blocks in the path of the King Government during its first parliament, being subjected to extensive parsing in the senate and making of Parliament Hill a stamping ground for lobbyists during several weeks. The chances are that little objection will be offered to the new proposals. The two great railway systems have got over pretty well the inclination to stamp on each other's toes, and there will not be so much criticism on the score of unnecessary duplication in connection with the proposed new construction. Of more interest to parliament and the public generally will be the legislation the government promises to introduce for the relief of the grievances of the Maritime Provinces and as a basis for which it has the report and recommendations of the Commission of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, appointed by the King government before its collapse last session. The maritime question, in fact, is likely to be the piece de resistance of the sessional menu. The phalanx of blue noses in the House of Commons are more determined than ever, and they have a new and powerful weapon in their hands in the Duncan report, the extensive recommendations of which will be outlined in a subsequent paragraph. Of the other undertakings in the throne speech one of the most important is that of the introduction of measures for the assistance of coke manufacturing from domestic coal. The government has been waltzing around this matter for a couple of years. Two sessions ago Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, assured the House and the country that his fuel board had practically solved the fuel problem and he introduced legislation based on its solution, but this legislation was unaccountably withdrawn, and nothing was done about it last session. Now, it ap-

pears, the Minister is hot again, and something in the way of practical legislation should be forthcoming within the next few months. Incidentally, the Duncan commission urges encouragement to the establishment of coking plants for the production of domestic fuel from Nova Scotia coal as one means of assisting the sea board province. Two years ago, Mr. Stewart was hopeful of practically shutting American anthracite out of the Canadian market as far west as Eastern Ontario through the competition of Canadian coke. Much of the remainder of the country was to be heated by Alberta coal, and in this connection it is gratifying to record that the railway Commission seems at last on the point of taking up the question of freight rates on this fuel. The legal representatives of Ontario and Alberta have requested an early hearing and disposal of the case, and evidence and argument probably will be placed before the commission early in January. Apart from again claiming an improvement in the status of Canada through the decisions of the Imperial Conference, confirming the extension of invitations to the celebration of the diamond jubilee of confederation to the Prince of Wales and Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and the conditional acceptance of the same, and assuring the West that the Hudson's Bay Railway will be proceeded with, the Government has nothing more to say for itself in the speech read by Lord Willingdon. The legislation which had passed the Commons last session but which went overboard with dissolution will be reintroduced, and the amending of the Grain Act to give farmers more authority over the destination of their grain after it leaves their hands will be made a matter of ministerial responsibility.

THE British constitution has nothing on the King government in the matter of moving on from precedent to precedent. The Prime Minister careers through his career along a path strewn with the fragments of shattered precedents and by the time he reaches the end of the road it probably will be necessary to build an extension to the public archives to house the new ones he has set up. His latest is a permanent speakership, in the establishment of which the British practice is adopted and the system that has endured since Confederation of bestowing the chair alternately with each new parliament on English-speaking and French-speaking members is abandoned. Mr. Lomieux is the beneficiary under the departure, which has some merits and some demerits. However, a precedent of vastly more significance to the public seems about to be created as a result of the pre-Christmas sitting of parliament, being a precedent for brevity in the debate on the address in reply to the throne speech. Both the government and the opposition are willing to wind this up on Wednesday, and if Messrs. Woodsworth and Bourassa will refrain for once from attempting to reform the country by oratory, the legislators should be on their way home for yuletide turkey by Friday night, having first passed on blue the financial estimates for the current year, which did not get through last session. They probably will not reassemble before the middle of February.

WHEN last April Mr. King appointed Sir Andrew R. Duncan, Hon. W. B. Wallace, and Prof. Cyrus Mac-Millan a royal commission to investigate the claims of the Maritime Provinces and advise means of redressing them he probably did not reckon on getting as much for his money as is contained in the report of the commission presented just prior to the resignation of the Meighen Ministry and made public with the opening of parliament. The commissioners appear to have found themselves moved to deep sympathy for the eastern provinces in their economic and industrial distress, and becoming convinced that taken by and large the grievances which they have been bringing to Ottawa for years are legitimate, have placed before the Government some rather far-reaching recommendations. If they are to be carried out—and the easterners insist that the Prime Minister is committed to give effect to the Duncan report—it might be well for the country to refrain from counting too much on future Robb budgets. For the people of Canada will be required to finance substantial additions to the contributions of the federal government to the expenses of the provincial governments, the cost of bonuses on Nova Scotia steel production, the upkeep of harbor commissions for St. John and Halifax and a twenty per cent. reduction in maritime freight rates, in addition to a few other minor measures for promoting the happiness and prosperity of the worshippers at the shrine of Joseph Howe. The commission would have the local governments of the three eastern provinces relieved immediately of their financial worries by interim lump-sum increases in the federal grants aggregating upwards of a million and a half dollars, the Dominion government then to proceed to a permanent readjustment of the financial arrangement on the basis of equity. It takes the view that the grants which were provided for under the B. N. A. Act to reimburse the provinces for the diversion of customs and excise revenues from the provinces to the Dominion should have been increased in a manner in some way corresponding to the growth of these revenues under federal administration. The proposed freight rates reduction will be a much more costly measure of relief, however. The commission has concluded that since 1912, when rates on the Intercolonial Railway were brought up to the level of rates throughout the country, a burden has rested on the trade and commerce of the Maritime Provinces which was never contemplated in the agreement of Confederation, which burden is responsible in large measure for the depression of business and enterprise in those provinces. It figures that the rates on the Intercolonial have suffered a cumulative advance of ninety-two per cent. since 1912 whereas the average advance for the rest of the Dominion has been but fifty-five per cent. On these conclusions Sir Andrew Duncan and his associates justify their recommendation for an immediate reduction of twenty per cent. in the rates on all traffic over the Atlantic Division of the Canadian National Railways, the old Intercolonial, except import traffic by sea, the cost of such relief to be borne by the Dominion Government. This would be only a commencement in freight rate relief, for the commission would have the Dominion Railway Board authorized to revise rates, apart from the question of general rates revision, on the basis of political and geographical considerations. It feels that the spirit of the understanding on which the Intercolonial was built should be

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Panetela, 2 for 25c. Triangular, 15c. Epicure, 2 for 25c. Concha, 10c.

Other popular Tucketts cigars are Tucketts Marguerite, two sizes, Original and Long, 10c. Tucketts Club Special, 2 for 25c. Tucketts Serene, 10c. Tucketts Alpine Club, 3 for 25c. All in boxes of 10, 25 and 50, in Christmas wrappers, and all cheaper by the box.



FOR PIPE SMOKERS, a jar or tin of cool-smoking, fine-flavoured tobacco is always a welcome gift. The 1-lb. Humidor Jar of Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture is priced at \$3.00. It will find favour with any pipe smoker. Besides the brands illustrated, you may obtain Tucketts Thistle Pipe Tobacco, ½-lb. tins, 80c, and Tucketts Myrtle Cut T & B, ½-lb. tins, 90c—all in handsome Christmas containers.



Philip Morris & Co. Buckingham, two kinds, Smoking Tobacco and Fine Cut, ½-lb. tins, 80c, in handsome Christmas containers.



Tucketts Orinoco, Cut Fine and Cut Course, ½-lb. tins, 85c, in handsome Christmas containers.

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restored and perpetuated. While the commission is disposed to discredit to some extent the idea of the easterners that the passage of grain and other products through their ports would enhance their prosperity, it believes that enterprise generally would be stimulated by the organization of the ports after the manner of the Port of Montreal and to that end would place them under federal commissions. Impressed with the need of reconsideration of tariff on coal and steel, the commission advises that the Advisory Tariff Board investigate the subject. Bounties for steel and assistance in the creation of a market for coal through the establishment of coking plants, and a general effort toward stimulating trade practically complete the commission's prescription for the ills of the maritimes. The recommendations are rich in trouble for the Government, whose child the commission was, for, as

already stated, the maritime contingent in the Commons are out for action. The question involved, taken as a whole, is one of the most engaging that has been before parliament for some time.

The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face.

Wordsworth.

There is little doubt that in the next twenty or thirty years the population of Durham will be halved.—The Rev. Welbury T. Mitton.

A Family Affair

J. W. T— died leaving Mrs. T— a house and three large life insurance policies. She had never before handled so much money. She loaned her brother—he was not dishonest, merely too optimistic—enough to buy a business which failed. Most of her estate was gone.

Under a Life Insurance Trust, a Trustee would have kept intact all this money. Mrs. T— would have received the income as long as she lived and the principal could then have been divided amongst the children—in accordance with the Trust.

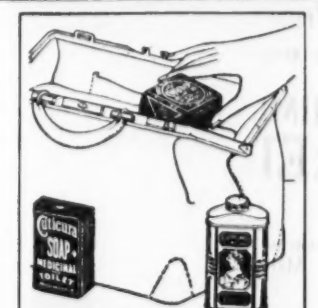
A confidential interview is invited

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THE LONDON (ONTARIO) HUNT
The above picture was taken on Thanksgiving Day. The present Master is Col. Ibbotson Leonard, D.S.O. (1922) and former Masters were H. C. Becher, Dr. H. R. Abbott, Dr. J. S. Niven, Sir George Gibbons, Sir Adam Beck. It meets Wednesdays and Saturdays from middle of August until snow becomes too deep, and hunts over part of London Township—County of Middlesex, a country consisting of rolling downs with post and rail fences and ditches. Its hounds are mixed English and American, some of the Belvoir strain—16 couples are owned by the Club.

The Late A. B. Walkley

Charles Whibley in "Blackwood's Magazine"

IT IS with great regret that we record the death of A. B. Walkley, for many years dramatic critic of "The Times." He was not only the most acute and most elegant critic of the theatre in his day and generation, he may be said to have represented alone, since the death of William Archer, the theatrical criticism of an older fashion. And it need not be pointed out here how wide a chasm yawned between the two men. The gifts which he brought to his task were many and various. He was a scholar of deep, if not wide, reading. He had a close acquaintance with some modern literatures. There was a time when he could rarely refrain, in a single article, from quoting Aristotle, which the journals were not slow to note and to turn, as well as they could, into ridicule. It was an amiable jest, and easily made. Nor is it likely ever to have ruffled Walkley's urbanity. After all, the "Poetics" is the best foundation for a critic, and its wisdom is of universal application. If Aristotle were his breviary, the modern writers of France—Jules Lemaitre and Anatole France—stood nearest in his regard. He had studied their method, and he was familiar with their works. Especially he profited by the theatrical criticism of Jules Lemaitre, who had a quicker intelligence than any of his rivals, and who had no difficulty in enrolling Walkley among the impressionists. At the same time, he saved him from the baleful influence of Brunetiere, and other hard judges, cast in iron. If Walkley had read like a scholar, he had learnt also to write like a scholar. He seldom wrote an article which was not composed with taste and touched with wit. His taste and wit were unerring, and yet to read the wisest piece of criticism that ever he wrote was to wonder why on earth he had written it.

What was it, in brief, that made Walkley a dramatic critic? That a man of letters should thus limit his industry cannot but surprise us, and we cannot hide from ourselves the paradox of Walkley's career. He was not a born man of the theatre. It is not too much to say that but for some accident, of which we know nothing, he might have never looked across the footlights at all. He seemed always somewhat aloof from the theatre. He might, you would have thought, have devoted a cloistered life to the revision of texts; and there he was in his stall upon first nights, ready to tell the public what it should think about a new play, and in what spirit it should see it performed. The worst of the theatrical critic's profession is that the critic cannot pick and choose. The theatre is a place of pleasures taken in common, a place in which the taste of the majority is likely to be supreme, except in the rare cases in which genius or a rare talent demands attention. And the critic, perforce, bows to the general taste. He need not praise what the general taste decries. He is forced by the exigence of his craft to listen to it. Walkley, indeed, must have spent many an evening in hopeless bewilderment, asked to appraise what could at the best mean little or nothing to him, he faced a job for which neither his taste nor his intelligence fitted him. He knew not how to distinguish between two or more specimens of puerility.

The consequence was that he was damned by many an offended actor or playwright, a damning not to be wondered at in the world of the theatre, where publicity is necessary and where flattery is hoped for. He was not a harsh critic. He was merely one who failed to sympathize with the conventions and preferences of the modern stage. He liked the finer shades; his nerves were shocked as easily by bloodthirsty melodrama as by knock-about farce, and at the theatre he seemed like a traveller in a barbarous country, looking vainly for what he might admire. But if the play at which he assisted were bad, the article which it suggested to Walkley was always entertaining, for luckily he had the happy gift of putting a sharp edge upon dullness, and of casting the light of irony upon stupidity itself. The truth is that, if he were often out of place in the modern theatre, he was not wholly at home in the modern world. He would have been happy if only he had lived when he might see Mrs. Bracegirdle playing in a comedy of Congreve's. As it was, he was rarely given a delight remotely comparable with this, and yet, we think, for a reason inexplicable, he did not suffer.

Outside the theatre, he knew well—none knew better—how to turn an essay, and his taste in literature, if limited, was sure. Like Hazlitt, he was a man of few books, but those which he knew gave up all their secrets to him. Jane Austen was rarely far from his mind nor from his pen. He had an unexpected familiarity with Dr. Johnson. In one of the last essays which he wrote, he attempted to weigh Lamb against Hazlitt in the balance, and having praised Lamb for a column's length, let Lamb kick the beam. His admiration for Proust was something of a puzzle. Most assuredly he did not merely submit to fashion, and found something in that author's over-elaborate subtlety which was consonant with his temper. But, in spite of himself, it is as a dramatic critic that he

will live, and it is only with the best of his fellow-craftsmen that he will be compared. To think of him now is to recall also Lamb and Hazlitt. He was in no sense their equal. He lacked the fineness and humor of Lamb. He had not the force which enabled Hazlitt to interpret to the world that great man, Edmund Kean, or to find phrases adequate for Kean's many triumphs. But a critic is bounded by his opportunities, and it was not given to Walkley to confront such actors as Munden or Palmer or the great Kean. But he was the critic of our days—happily we can recall two ready and able to carry on his work—and when the stage history of the past twenty-five years comes to be written, the articles of Arthur Bingham Walkley will be the historians' best material.

Note.—Mr. Walkley's career was not wholly that of a dramatic critic for he had been a permanent official of the British General Post Office since 1877. He had one link with Canada in that he was Secretary of the Imperial Postal Conference of 1898, when on motion of Sir William Mulock, then Postmaster-General of Canada, Penny Postage was adopted throughout the Empire.

Pomologic

By Geoffrey W. Cox

"COMFORT me with Apples," the psalmist sang of old. Fruit of the Hesperides, an apple of pure gold Paris placed upon the board with an impish air. A golden pippen ticketed, "For the most fair." Everywhere in history apples will be found; But we leave our apples a-rotting on the ground.

Porthos, Athos, Aramis and gay D'Artagnan Were accustomed to foregather at the Pomme du Pin. Amorous adventures they were up to on the sly. Each had a fair lady was the apple of his eye. Down through the ages apples do abound; But we leave our apples a-rotting on the ground.

Newton stopped an apple and discovered why it fell. An apple demonstrated the skill of William Tell. Diogenes when anxious to avoid a family quarrel Found both food and lodging in a spacious apple barrel. Everywhere in history apples will be found; But we leave our apples a-rotting on the ground.

Father Adam ate one and we've had them ever since. What if he had tackled a pumpkin or a quince? What if with a melon he had chanced to grapple? And our throat held one of such in lieu of Adam's apple? Down through the ages apples do abound; But we leave our apples a-rotting on the ground.

Comfort me with apples, bring a jug of cider, hard. To stay the inner workings of an agitated bard. Who's confounded with the problem, is completely at a loss Why our chiefest use of apples is expressed in "apple sauce".

When every age has a use for apples found; Why do we leave apples a-rotting on the ground?

The Lad With Wings

THE recent visit of Sir Alan Cobham to Toronto made many friends for the gallant young aviator, whose lectures on his trips to Capetown and Australia proved thrilling, indeed. Sir Alan is a fluent and pleasing speaker; and we have known explorers and adventurers who proved anything but interesting as narrators. In fact, an audience is always agreeably surprised when a man who has done things is able to talk of his exploits. Sir Alan is modest withal, in his description of his long journeys;—and he knows just when to cease from speech and allow the pictures to tell the story. Never have we seen more eloquent pictures;—from the solemnity of the Sphinx to the blue-and-silver glory of the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. There were imperial touches throughout;—in the leafy splendor of Kitchener's garden, where the "Sirdar" once took his ease, to the lonely rest of the Matoppo Hills where Cecil Rhodes sleeps. From Cairo to Capetown is a picturesque journey, and the beauty of the city overlooked by Table Mountain was flashed before us with startling vividness. Africa seemed no longer a Dark Continent, as we watched the foaming waters near the Assuan Dam or the diamonds which set Kimberley agleam. It was a memorable spectacle, revealing the wealth and variety of Africa, and the lecturer accomplished his avowed aim of making his audience realize the vast and practical possibilities of aviation. No wonder that England welcomed him home with enthusiasm—this knight who is as gallant an adventurer as Sir Francis Drake or Sir Walter Raleigh. The spirit of the Elizabethan heroes is not dead, nor are the exploits of a Cobham unworthy the race of a Grenville and a Nelson. Even in what we call a commercial age there are adventurers who still carry their lives "as lightly as a glove" and open the way to new worlds of endeavor and accomplishment. There is nothing commonplace in these cloudland journeys;—and they also suggest what wonders may be worked in the realm of transportation when the ways of the air are more under control of scientific methods. As we listen to the radio and watch the flight of the aeroplane there seems no limit to the achievements of the next half century.



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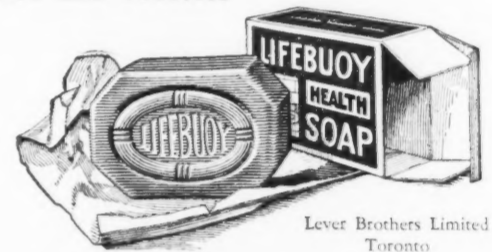
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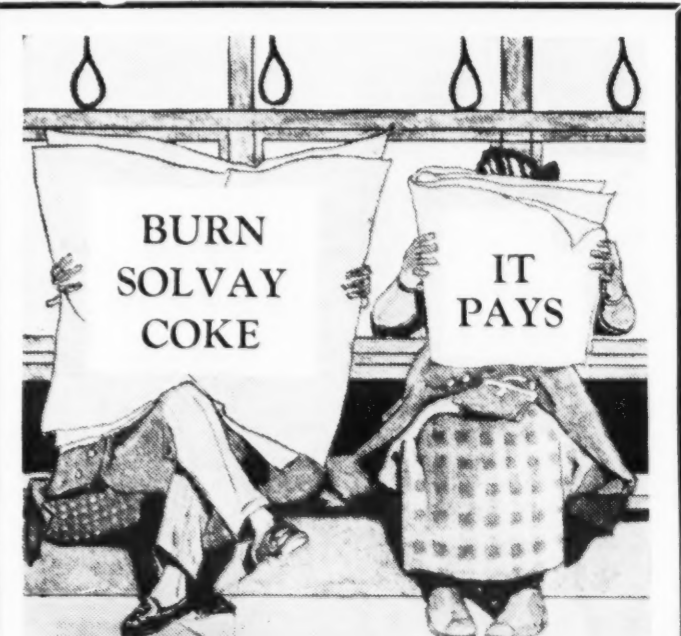
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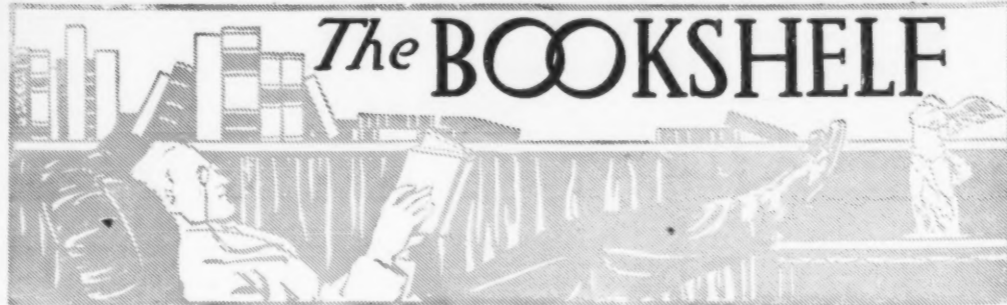
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A LIFE WORTH LIVING

"The Days of My Life" by Sir Rider Haggard; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 2 volumes, 580 pages; illustrated with photographs; \$7.50.

LIVES of celebrities, written by themselves, may be boring to some, more seriously than others do; or they may be built on conventional lines, telling what other great men have told about themselves; or they may be too anecdotal, fitful strings of incidents about notorious characters met with; or they may just be inept; even good authors often leave out all the really interesting things about themselves; or they may be mere scandal-mongering memoirs. Sir Rider Haggard's "Life," written in 1912, but not published till after his death in 1925, is the reverse of all obnoxious sorts of autobiography. It is not too long; it is consistently interesting because, with sure judgment, he told why his career had been different from other men's. It is charming and decent. The man, as is quite evident from his book, was not only a gentleman, but a delightful fellow. There springs from this book that precious feeling of personal affection for the author, who is modest, but not so consciously modest that he suppresses the facts one wishes to know about him.

His father was a barrister who did not practice much, as he had private means. Of him the author son tells this story:

He was prosecuting a man for stealing twelve boxes, and in addressing the jury did his best to bring home to them the enormity of the defendant's crime. "Gentlemen of the Jury," he said, "think what this man has done. He stole not one box but twelve boxes, and not only twelve boxes but twelve fat pigs—exactly the same number. Gentlemen of the Jury, as I see in the box before me!"

The defendant was acquitted.

At the age of 19 the lad went to South Africa with a military expedition, and remained with the forces until the annexation of Natal in 1877, two years later. Then, at the age of 21, he was given an important post in the British Administration, which he held for 6 years, after which he returned to England. He was therefore always associated with men older than himself, and Mr. Longman says he was universally beloved, which any reader can understand easily.

He commenced authorship with the intention of becoming an authority on agriculture, and published "Remarks on Recent Events in Zululand, Natal and Transvaal" at his own expense and loss. His first attempt at fiction was a failure also, and came about through accident. He and his wife, seeing a pretty, unknown girl in church, decided to compete with each other in framing a novel about her. Mrs. Haggard gave up, her husband finishing his first story, "Dawn," which sold readily enough after "She," "Alan Quartermain" and "Montezuma's Daughter" had made him famous.

The book is full of intimate literary gossip, of course. Chief among these items are records of his friendships with Andrew Lang and Robert Louis Stevenson, and a hitherto unpublished poem by the latter. But the captivating thing about the narrative is that Haggard was so much more than a novelist. The chapters on South Africa, for example, are informative and cover fully a phase of South African history about which I, for one, knew next to nothing. Nor were his agricultural interests dropped. He lived in the country, believed in country life, and labored to make his garden and grounds beautiful. He also studied agricultural conditions, and worked quietly and assiduously to prevent the migration of the rural population to the towns. During the war he was actively engaged in work that utilized his knowledge of farming, visiting this continent to obtain further information.

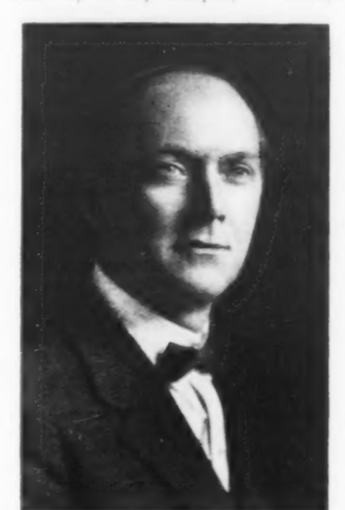
It may astonish many of the readers of "King Solomon's Mines" to learn that his author was a firm supporter of the Salvation Army and closely associated with the work of General Bramwell and William Booth in the emigration of farm laborers to this continent. He corresponded with Col. Roosevelt, and was active in the Society for Psychical Research.

Therein, the charm of the book. He did more than write stories, haughty publishers' offices and hobnob with brother authors. His life was one of broad vision and kindly activity in many practical directions. It was one also of serious purpose and deep sincerity. The final chapter, "A Note on Religion," is significant. Here the author criticizes and commends frankly and impartially the Church of Rome and the Church of England and the Salvation Army, with all of which

he has faults to find, and for each of them respect to acknowledge. He expresses a belief in reincarnation. He believes in the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, and a pure spiritual impulse at the heart of life. It is the statement of a man who admits himself no theologian, but thinks clearly, is conscious that he is a soul, and has endeavored always to make of earth a place slightly nearer his conception of paradise.

PITY THE MILLIONAIRE!
"Lord Raingo" by Arnold Bennett; Cassell, Toronto; 410 pages; \$1.75.

THE amazing thing is not that Arnold Bennett has published 72 books, but that he could write, with a clear eye to gain, thrillers like "The Grand Babylon Hotel," and have them first rate in their class too, and then turn to the production of literary masterpieces like "The Old Wives' Tale," "Clayhanger," and the dozen or so volumes of his that will stand up in any company — though



E. J. PRATT
Assistant Professor of English at Victoria College, Toronto, author of "Newfoundland Verse" (1922), "The Witches' Brew" (1925), and "Titans", reviewed today.
—Photo by Leatherstocking.

when he got to "Anna of the Five Towns" it was plain he had, for once, followed a vein till it pinched out. And now here is another of the great books—"Lord Raingo," the tale of a man who had everything except something to live for. It is extremely sad; but it is masterly.

When one expressed surprise to me that Bennett should write a war story at this time, it seemed to me that the action was natural enough. The epoch of the great war is surely the setting for a story of great emotional strain: what background could be more impressive?

Sam Raingo had been a poor boy; he had acquired riches; he did not understand his son, who was in a German prison camp, and had little in common with his wife; but he had a sweetheart, whom he maintained in a modest London flat; and for her he lived. When the story opens, he is being given a purpose in life: his old friend Andy Clyth, the silver-tongued Scottish War prime minister, offers him the Ministry of Records—really propaganda. Because he covers power, he makes his weak heart an excuse for making Clyth confer a peerage on him, so that he need not undergo the strain of contesting a seat in the Commons. Power, riches, position and love are his—or apparently so.

The functioning of the war cabinet, the jealousies between ministers and

departments, the political chicanery necessary to keep the public fooled, opens his eyes to the meanness of politics; his associates in the government and in the peerage show him the emptiness of place. His wife causes him a final inconvenience by dying just as he concludes his first audience with the King, and has formally become a baron. His sweetheart causes him pangs of jealousy, largely unwarranted, because she goes out to dinner with a young officer, and he fears she will tire of his fat, middle-aged self.

Maddling on shrewdly, making his way, doing his public work as well as the nation and his assistants will let him, he reaches the height of fame, charms the Lords, delights the press, is loved of the people, and a power in the government. But as he reaches his apotheosis, Delphine disappears; and he is stricken with pneumonia—wherein recovery depends on a good heart and strong will. And because he has nothing to live for, he dies—willfully.

Here is a perfect case of pathos from a master story teller. I did not hesitate to outline the plot because it is the telling that counts. The sincerity and genuine real sm of this poor rich man's plight is a great feat of authorship. It is all utterly simple, absolutely convincing. For the last quarter of the book Lord Raingo, the all powerful, is in bed dying, worn out and disappointed, the helpless "case" of a couple of doctors, surrounded by strangers—lonely. He had sought the prizes of the world, and won them all, but he only wanted them as a means to obtain fitting companionship, and that he could not find, or, having found, retain.

I think Lord Raingo will awake universal love, because he so yearned for love, and found it not; and because there is no more living character in fiction. His so-called faults are the inevitable outcome of his conditions, and they are attractive in that they are simple and manly. Bennett has succeeded where so many novelists have failed in making a hero out of a common man. I think the reader who lays down this novel without the consciousness that Sam Raingo is an actual person, and without feeling with and for Sam in all his problems, and principally in his loneliness, has not learned from life to have any great sympathy with men.

WELCOME LATE-COMER!
"Titans" by E. J. Pratt; Macmillan & Co., London, England; 68 pages; \$1.

PRATT'S imagination, sweeping genially along through his intense, lusty, humorous and dramatic narratives of the sea and its denizens, is his special contribution to Canadian poetry; and it would have been a pity not to be able to include "Titans," his latest volume, in the distinguished number of the books of Canadian poetry appearing in 1926. Fortunately a consignment has reached Canada from the London publishers in time for those who were delighted with "The Witches' Brew" to obtain copies for gift purposes. Unique in subject matter, and cleverly executed, this well-made little book is attractive at the price of \$1.

Novelty is the first quality of Pratt's narrative poems to catch the eye; humor and whimsicality play with and through the technical vocabulary of the sea, and of biology, is not the stuff many poets have chosen; and we are piqued and amused to note the skill of the rhyming and the development of the stories. They are highly entertaining, and occasionally impressive; always clever and sometimes witty. It would be unjust to call them "stunt" poems, though they share something of that character: facetiousness like this poet's is not intended to masquerade as the sublime. Their virility and merits of versification are worthy more serious use: that these have been put to this comparatively light use is what makes the novelty. It is impossible now to say how well the poems will wear; but they are unquestionably entertaining and pleasing, and filled with an exuberance that is welcome as at least a temporary change from the melancholy of most poets.

All through, it is this very union of unlikely things that produces the effect. For example, these are professors' poems, full of long, unusual jaw-breaking words of many syllables—words known only to the educated; and the pretty well educated at that—and yet the material is anything but academic—a whaling cruise, a fantasy about a fight between the fish and the animals. I do not wonder that some Oxford professors were thrilled:

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The BOOKSHELF

so am I (though I do not profess to understand the meaning of every word as they would) but is that poor bedraggled creature, the "average reader", going to get the same joyful consciousness of glorious pedantic fooling? Dr. Pratt told me, or I never should have known it, that "The Great Feud", while apparently sheer extravaganza, is an allegory. Probably the professorial readers, being intellectual giants, will appreciate that aspect of the poem fully; but I doubt whether common folk will be conscious at all that these words are meant to bear two interpretations.

Let me repeat that I get great enjoyment from these poems; and know that the highly educated and intellectually sophisticated will relish them; but frankly I fear to press them too strenuously upon that ignorant lot, the "average reader", lest he write me a letter complaining that too many of the subtleties passed over his head; and what is it all about; and what did I recommend it for? Personally, I welcome the poems' originality, love their vigor, enter with zest into the fun in so far as I am mentally able to grasp the jokes, which must make the book a feast to a professor of English; and I consider Pratt one of the younger men, whose talents are making the Canadian authorship of

combat with a monster devil-fish is as sanguinary as anything in literature. The conclusion is almost a metrical equivalent of the end of Melville's "Moby Dick". The description of the adult whale is typical:

A hundred feet or thereabout
He measured from the tail to snout.
And every foot of that would run
From fifteen hundred to a ton.
But huge as was his tail or fin,
His bulk of forehead, or his hoists
And slow subsidence of jaw,
He was more wonderful within.
His iron ribs and spinal joists
Enclosed the sepulchre of a maw.
The bellows of his lungs might sail
A herring skiff—such was the gale
Along the wind-pipe; and so large
The lymph-flow of his active liver,
One might believe a fair-sized barge
Could navigate along the river;
And the islands of his pancreas
Were so tremendous that between 'em
A punt would sink; while a cart might
pass

His bile-duct to the duodenum
Without a peristaltic quiver.
And catarracts of red blood stormed
His heart, while lower down was formed
That fearful labyrinthine coil
Filled with the muck of ambergris:
And there were reservoirs of oil
And spermaceti; and renal juices
That poured in torrents without cease
Throughout his grand canals and
sluices.

If that is far from Keats, so indubitably is Chaucer's "Prologue", which must also be classed as poetry. The life here comes from the grip of physical actualities.

"The Great Feud", the other poem, is a long story about a gigantic battle between the land and sea creatures in the Pleistocene age. An anachronistic dinosaur (neatly explained) is the clown of the piece as the sea-cat was of "The Witches' Brew". Its dramatic episodes are vivid, positively kinetic; but I have a peculiar fondness for the description of the shore where the battle was fought, because it is an example of Pratt's vigor and metrical cunning, detached for once from swift action. I think it a hopeful sign for what he might do if he expanded his field by varying his subject matter more:

Like a quarter moon the shoreline curled
Upon the neck of the ancient world,
Where, as the modern Magians say,
In one cool morning of the Earth,
Australasia had its birth.
And vertebred with Malay,
Monsoons from Aradura Seas
Had played their native energies
Full upon the western tip.
Until the vast recession
Of scouring wash and tidal rip
Had made a stubborn littoral
Take on a deep indented shape—
A hundred leagues, to the eastern Cape
Of broken bays with narrow reaches,
Deltas and gulfs bulwarked by steep
Eroded headlands, with a sweep
Of fifty miles of central beaches,
And rich alluvial flats where luscious
Grasses, ferns and milk bulrushes
Made up the original nursery
For fauna of the land and sea.
Stretching from the water line
By gentle slope and sharp incline,
Past many an undulating plain,
The land ran southward to a chain
Of heavy-wooded hills and rose
Beyond them to the black Sierras,
Soaring aloft to where the snows
That capped the ranging Guadeleras
Were blackened by the brooding dread
Outline of a volcano's head—
Jorania, with her crater jaws,
Her slanting forehead ancient-scarred,
And breathing through her smoky maw,
Lay like a dragon left to guard
The Isthmian Scarps against the climb
Of life that left the ocean slime.
In far adventurous design,
On foothills past the timber line,
In such a place, at such a time,
Long before the birth of man,
This great Tellerian feud began.

William Arthur Rinehart

COMEDY AND TISH
"Tish Plays the Game" by Mary Roberts Rinehart; Doran, Toronto; 284 pages; \$2.
Reviewed by R. M. Fairbairn.

THESE "Tish" stories can be recommended as effective antidotes for any attack of melancholy. Mrs. Rinehart has an established reputation as a writer of diversified ability, but she is probably most successful in her humorous characterizations. It is some years now since the appearance of "Bab, a Sub-Deb," but the memory of the sheer joy that innocuous youngster caused still vividly lingers.

The Tish stories are equally diverting. They make one think of W. W. Jacobs, Wedehouse and Jerome K. Jerome at their best. Of course, if one stops to analyze the various contrivances into which Tish is plunged one is to admit the absurdity of a cool part of the narrative, but those whose minds are so sensitive that they cannot even pass over the incident of the ship carrying an unwilling elephant out over a sleeping city and depositing it on the roof of a respectable bank without registering disapproval, had better leave the book alone.

"Tish Plays the Game" is the third of the Tish stories and contains five episodes. The one describing Aunt Tish's carefully worked out plans for capturing the schooner of a cunning crew of run runners near the Canadian border should arouse the enthusiasm of any member of the W. C. T. U. Then there is the novel scheme for securing funds to purchase a Radio for the prisoners in the State Penitentiary, and its startling consequences.

Enough has been told, if, therefore, you are so weary of literature that you

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novels are, as a whole, regarded as author for convalescence or for wet the clearest mirror of the mid-Victorian days during a holiday. (See also page 15)

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FRED EMNEY

The English humorist, who will be one of the many comedians in "Sinbad the Sailor," the Christmas pantomime to be presented by Jack Arthur at the Uptown, commencing Christmas Day.

MUSIC & DRAMA

IN THE program which she gave recently in the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall, Miss Leila Preston, a pupil of Mr. W. O. Forsyth, revealed a style that has grown in finish and maturity. Miss Preston has always had a delightful tone, and with the development of her technique and her powers of interpretation has become an exceptionally brilliant pianist. The program she presented in her recent concert was an exciting one, but she acquitted herself in a splendid fashion, opening with the massive Glazounov Sonata, in E Minor, which she interpreted with authority. Her Chopin was a revelation of delightful rhythm and shade and phrasing, and in the various numbers by Schubert, Beethoven, Bachmaninoff, Liszt, which she presented, her balance, quality of tone and dexterity were of a high order.

AN ATTRACTIVE recital given by Mr. Earle Spicer, baritone, in Ottawa recently, when he had associated with him Prince Chavchavadze, an accomplished pianist, revealed the interesting fact that our Governor-General, Lord Willingdon, in addition to his other gifts, is a composer of music for included in the program presented was a group of songs under the name of E. Freeman-Thomas, which is known to be the pseudonym he uses. Of these songs, Mr. Herbert Sanders, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., writes: "Without in the very least degree deviating from an impartial estimate of the intrinsic value of these songs because they happen to be the creations of our own Governor-General, it can be said with critical exactitude that they at once demonstrate the fact that their composer in addition to being a man of generous diplomatic gifts and of persuasive eloquence, is also a man of that wider versatility which is only salient in men of the most ranging personality. The four numbers of the suite are well contrasted in mood, are melodious without being obvious, are modern in style and conception without the usual modernist's affectations, are entirely effective and striking and yet without unnecessary executive difficulties. They are moreover quite unified and instinct with poetic beauty."

A BRIEF but informative sketch of the development of Russian music was given by Mr. Alfred J. Swan at the Toronto Conservatory of Music last Thursday afternoon under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto. Mr. Swan indicated in a decidedly interesting fashion how Russian music originally under the complete domination of Italians, began to absorb the melodies of the Russian folk-song, keeping at first the Italian forms, but finally discarding them, until the modern day of Modest saw a swinging back of the pendulum with his embracing the modern universal form rather than the purely Russian nationalistic. Songs from the compositions of Glinka, Dargomizsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Moussorgsky, as well as Borodin, Ljadoff, Tschakowsky, Rachmaninoff and Medtner, were sung in illustration by Mme. Isolda Bernhard, who has a soprano of lovely purity and an ability to reveal the varying shades of feeling. Mr. Swan also played in delightful style some of the works of these composers.

MRS. CARL ADRENS, of Galt, Ont., formerly one of the best of Toronto contraltos, has again taken up concert work after a few years retirement. Her voice is of rich and appealing quality and very well trained, her teachers having been Sig. Baril (half-brother of Patti), Madame Haile of New York, and Miss Ethel Shepherd of Toronto.

"ROSE-MARIE" that continues to be the sensation in musical comedy returns to the Alexandra Theatre Monday evening, December 20th, for an engagement of one week only, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.



ADOLPH MENJOU

Who appears in the "Sorrows of Satan" at the Regent next week.

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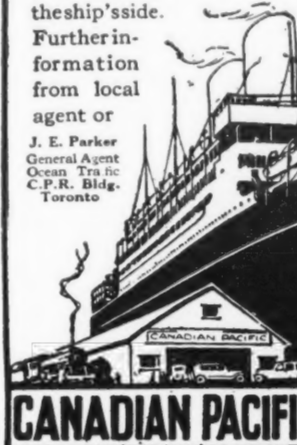
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1/2 cup Sugar 1/2 cup Water
3 large bottles O'Keefe's Dry
Ginger Ale

To the juice of lemons add mint leaves, sugar and water. Stir and let stand half-an-hour on ice, if possible. Strain and add Ginger Ale when serving. Garnish with Maraschino cherry and sprig of mint.

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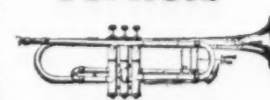
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Canadian Pacific Railway Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock for the quarter ended 30th September last was declared from railway revenues and Special Income, payable 31st December next to Shareholders of record at three p.m. on 1st December next.

By order of the Board.

ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 9th November, 1926.

Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 60.

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable January 1, 1927, to shareholders of record December 20, 1926.

By Order of the Board.

G. W. DALY, Secretary.
Kingston, Ont. Dec. 10, 1926.

PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Dividends have been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend 13 1/4% on Preferred Stock.
Regular Quarterly Dividend 1 1/2% on Common Stock.
Special Dividend 1% on Common Stock.

All payable January 3rd, 1927 to Shareholders of record as at close of business December 15th, 1926.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited

Preference Dividend No. 62.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Preference shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1926.

Ordinary Dividend No. 40.
Notice is also given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued and fully paid Ordinary shares of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1926.

The above dividends are payable February 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record as at close of business January 7th, 1927.

By order of the Board.

H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 8th, 1926.

The Mining Corporation of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 23

The Directors of this Company have declared an Interim Dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share, payable on January 15th, 1927, to shareholders of record on Dec. 20th, 1926. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on December 20th until the close of business on January 14th.

Dated at Toronto this 8th day of December, 1926, by Order of the Board.

G. C. AMES,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 157 HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES' LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 2% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 31st day of December, 1926, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of December, 1926.

Dated the 7th day of December, 1926.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE Marcus Loew's Theatres, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 1 1/2%, being at the rate of 7 1/2¢ per annum, on the preference shares of the Company for the half year ending the 31st day of December, 1926, payable on the 15th day of January, 1927, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1926.

S. D. POWELL, Secretary.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 253 Bay Street, Toronto, is the Registrar and Transfer Agent to which all changes of address should be sent.



LYA DE PUTTI

The European artist who appears as Casse, in "God Gave Me Twenty Cents," the film attraction at the Uptown next week.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S spectacle, "Sorrows of Satan," completes its run at the Regent Theatre this week. D. W. Griffith has visualized the world famous novel of Marie Corelli in an extraordinary manner.

He has unfolded a new art from which encompasses the love story of all loves and the fountain head of that insatiable temptation which develops all sin and suffering. He has actually photographed the birth of thought by the illustration of intelligent pantomime, and out of the simple story of a boy and girl in love, their separation and then re-union in spite of the Devil incarnate, has created a chef d'oeuvre which has not only got beyond the limited few of the intelligentsia but has penetrated to the minds and hearts of the masses without waiting for the tardy years to bring the reward of understanding.

There is a musical score by Dr. Hugo Reisenfeld, whom you will remember by the marvellous arrangement of "Beau Geste" interpreted by David Collins and the Regent orchestra. Jack Arthur has arranged a novel vocal and scenic prelude.

Santa Claus' merry gift to Toronto will be Syd Chaplin in "The Better Ole" which begins a long run at the Regent Theatre, Christmas day.

* * *

"BRINGING UP FATHER," the farcical cartoon comedy conceived from the characters made famous by George McManus, will be presented at the Gayety Theatre next week. There is an entirely new location where "Jiggs," "Maggie" and "Dinty Moore" play around. This time the action is laid in Florida and "Jiggs" comes down to look over the real estate and the alligators and otherwise disport himself. In essence that is the plot. It is new and excellently conceived and is a riot of fun from first to last. Pete Curley, who made a great success of "Jiggs" last year, is again seen in the same role and Beatrice Harlowe is once more "Maggie," his worthy spouse with the handy rolling-pin. Ray Mack is "Dinty Moore." Walter A. Brown is "Gilbert Oxford, the Duke of Edam," an Anglicized patron of the Mahoneys, a merry addition to the Geo. McManus characters. Mae Janese and Helen De Land in their respective parts, and Tom Moran in the role of "Harry Barry" will contribute to the action and vim. Flaxaro and De Land do a clever specialty. Throughout the action songs and dances are interspersed and the chorus of eighteen deservedly share in the honors. Lightings and settings as well as the costuming all lend their part to the excellence of this production.

"GOD GAVE ME TWENTY CENTS," a compelling screen drama, produced by Herbert Brenon, the director who brought "Beau Geste" to the screen so successfully, is to be the film attraction at the Uptown Theatre next week, beginning next Monday. "God Gave Me Twenty Cents" is from the short story by Dixie Willson and is an interesting record of four lives of persons who might well have come from the ends of the earth. All persons concerned were young—but three were old—in the ways of the world. The fourth, Mary, played by Lois Moran, was thrown into a vortex created by life, and only saved because of her sweetness, faith and trust.

On the stage next week Director Arthur will present Cameron Gaddes, who has just returned from a tour. The surrounding attractive programme will begin with an overture, selections from "Mlle. Modiste" by Victor Herbert. The Christmas pantomime, "Sinbad the Sailor," a spectacular revue comprising ten scenes, a company of sixty, the Uptown ballet de corps singers, and a specially arranged music score, will commence on Christmas Day. The screen attraction to be shown with the pantomime will be Reginald Denny in his latest farcical scream, "Take It From Me."

* * *

"JOEY" the 20-year-old white horse which has served fifteen years with the Life Guards and was to have been destroyed but was

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reprimed by the King after he saw him perform in the pike and musket pageant at the recent Royal Tournament at Olympia in London, has finished his Army career. When the Life Guards, who have been on duty in London for the past two years, changed over with the Royal Horse Guards and rode to barracks at Windsor this week, "Joey" went with them. In a few days time he will be sent into retirement on a farm on the Windsor Castle estate. The Guards, nearly 300 of each regiment, rode the 24 miles to and from Windsor, but "Joey" had no rider. His only harness was a bridle and he was led. As the Life Guards passed the Royal Horse Guards on the Great West Road the men of the latter regiment (from Windsor) shouted friendly greetings for a happy retirement of "Joey" as he trotted majestically by.

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It's train time now—pack up—get ready for Florida—the neighbours will look after the cat—

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An enchanted land, it seems, with its wonderful climate—its wondrous sights—its charming and hospitable people.

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OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the usual dividends have been declared for quarter ending December 31st, 1926, payable to Shareholders of record December 15th, as follows:—
PREFERRED STOCK: 15% (being at the rate of 6 1/4% per annum, payable January 1st, 1927.
COMMON STOCK: 1 1/2% (being at the rate of 6% per annum, payable December 31st, 1926.

The transfer books will not be closed BY ORDER

D. R. STREET, Sec'y-Treas.

Ottawa, December 10th, 1926.

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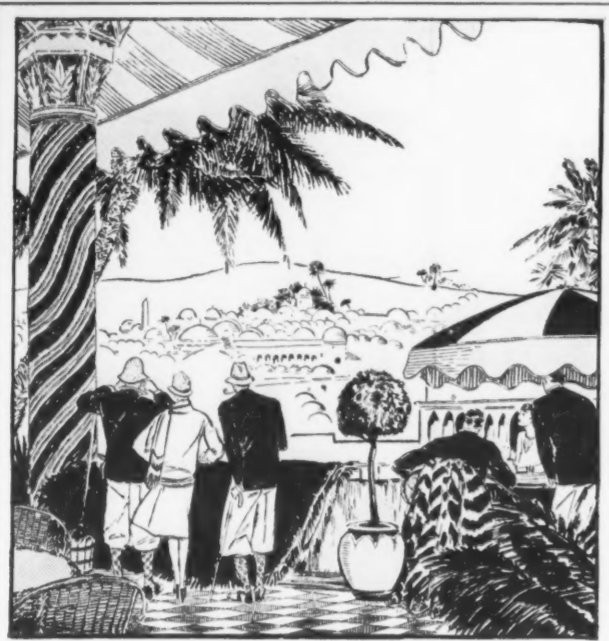


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Travel Problems

by The Globe-Trotter

SO THERE will be no strike of railway workers. Christmas mails will be properly handled. Christmas goods will come and go, and we can make our plans for holiday travel with reasonable assurance that we shall be able to consummate them. In this there is a great deal to be thankful for. It is only when a crisis such as the one which lately threatened us looms on the horizon that we appreciate the debt we owe to transportation, represented by our two great railways. That debt is now even greater than it was before. In order that we might not suffer the loss and inconvenience resulting from a tie-up of train service, conductors and trainmen and others are to be placed on a wage schedule which approximates that of their American brothers. On whichever side our sympathies were, we cannot but rejoice in the fact that the trouble was met as it was without an increase in rates, although had the railways' case been more definitely stated, it would have been interesting to see just how much effect public opinion would have had on the settlement.

Yesterday I wore my overshoes in the office. There was a bit of a draught. The day was dark enough to warrant extra light overhead; a driving snow hazed the view of the theatre across the way, and it looked and felt cold—inside and out. On my desk lay a brightly covered booklet. I saw a hand wave a colored handkerchief to a mounted Arab in the sunlight. Laden camels passed through shaded bazaars into bright sunshine. Cocks fought in a Manila ring. Brown barges with red sails sailed down a silver Nile in the warm sunlight. I was chilly, but looking at the picture I knew the desert sands were hot. Japanese mothers with their children picked pink cherry blossoms, and a brown Hawaiian rode gaily through the blue surf, while a wicked taunting slogan shrieked from the back cover "See this World before the Next". Well! some can and some can't. I believe that the man who would introduce legislation prohibiting the publication of all this intriguing cruise literature would be a benefactor of mankind. It is so very unsettling.

Returned soldier, Toronto. You could travel third class on the Majestic for \$92.50 plus \$5.00 tax, or \$167.00 return plus \$5.00 tax, sailing from New York to Southampton. Permission would be given to visit the engine rooms of the ship, but you would be unable to visit the first or second class decks.

The fare from Dover to Berlin is approximately \$19.80 and from Berlin to Darmstadt, Germany, \$10.08. By careful management you could manage the trip on \$1,000.00 for a period of about three months, taking in the interesting points in the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

Then about the other trip you have in mind. A nine months return fare from Toronto to San Francisco going via Winnipeg, Qu'Appelle, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria, steamer to San Francisco, returning to New Orleans via Los Angeles, rail

to Jacksonville, with side trip to Miami and return, and rail to New York, Buffalo and Toronto is \$246.70 plus \$2.50 tax. This ticket is first class in every respect, and permits of stop-overs at any point en route within limit. In order to visit Magnolia, a side trip would have to be made from Edmonton, the return fare being \$3.75.

G. S. B., Toronto. I am beginning to think that you do not intend to travel at all, but here goes:—(1) By aeroplane the fare from London to Paris is £6 0s, or roughly \$30.00. The round trip is slightly less than double the one-way fare. By boat the fares are from \$9.00 to \$14.00 dependent upon the class and the route chosen. (2) Sensations similar to those of seasickness are occasionally experienced by aeroplane passengers if the air is particularly "lumpy", but as a general rule only those who are extremely susceptible to seasickness will be affected. On the other hand, many who suffer from "mal-de-mer" prefer to travel by air, as they have found that they are never affected when flying.

H. B., Chicago. The round trip tourist fare from Chicago to New Orleans is \$61.33 and an eleven day Guatemalan cruise sails from New Orleans every other Saturday beginning January 1st. The minimum cabin fare is \$150 per person, and includes meals and berth in outside cabin, also shore excursions and hotel expenses in Guatemala. Passports and sailing permits are not required from American citizens making this cruise, and no passports are required from aliens who make the cruise without stop-over.

J. H. R., Kenilworth. The hours of illumination of Niagara Falls during the winter season are from 7.30 p.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. eastern standard time. From 7.30 to 8.00 p.m. the illumination is in white and from 8.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. in colors. The illumination is continued every night in the year except during very heavy rain or snowstorms.

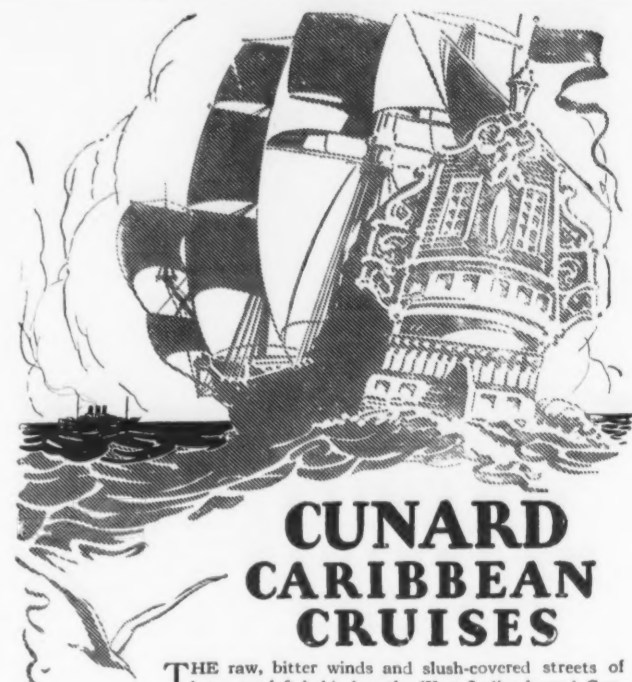
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Each year as winter approaches, Pacific Coast resorts attract in increasingly large numbers, those who desire a pleasant change from the rigorous weather of the East. Sunny California especially has become a most popular mecca for winter tourists because of its marvelous climate, its varied possibilities for every branch of summer sport, its gorgeous scenery and excellent motor roads. If you have not yet wintered in California why not do so this year? There are several optional routes available from the Canadian Pacific concerning which ticket agents will gladly supply full information upon request. Travel at least one way through Canada via Canadian Pacific and revel in the miles of matchless mountain scenery en route. Break the journey at Vancouver, then continue via Victoria where a delightful stopover at the famous hotel "Empress" will be thoroughly enjoyed. Consult nearest Canadian Pacific Agent for rates, reservations, etc.; ask him to arrange your itinerary.



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For many years the instruments by means of which British ships make accurate headway over the trackless seas have been produced, periodically reconditioned, and repaired under the personal supervision of Capt. F. Creagh-Orborne, Director of the Admiralty Compass Observatory at Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks. Air Force compasses are also tested, certificates of efficiency being granted to makers whose instruments pass the standard tests. Capt. Creagh-Orborne retires at the end of this year, and is seen with a battleship compass under test.



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Canadian Pacific Agents will gladly furnish all information and arrange your itinerary upon request.

A black and white illustration showing two men on horseback. The man in the foreground is wearing a dark suit and a hat, riding a dark horse. The second man is slightly behind him, also on a horse. They are in a tropical landscape with several palm trees. One large palm tree is on the left, and another is on the right. The background is a simple horizon line.

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Send me, without cost, complete information and illustrated literature indicated.

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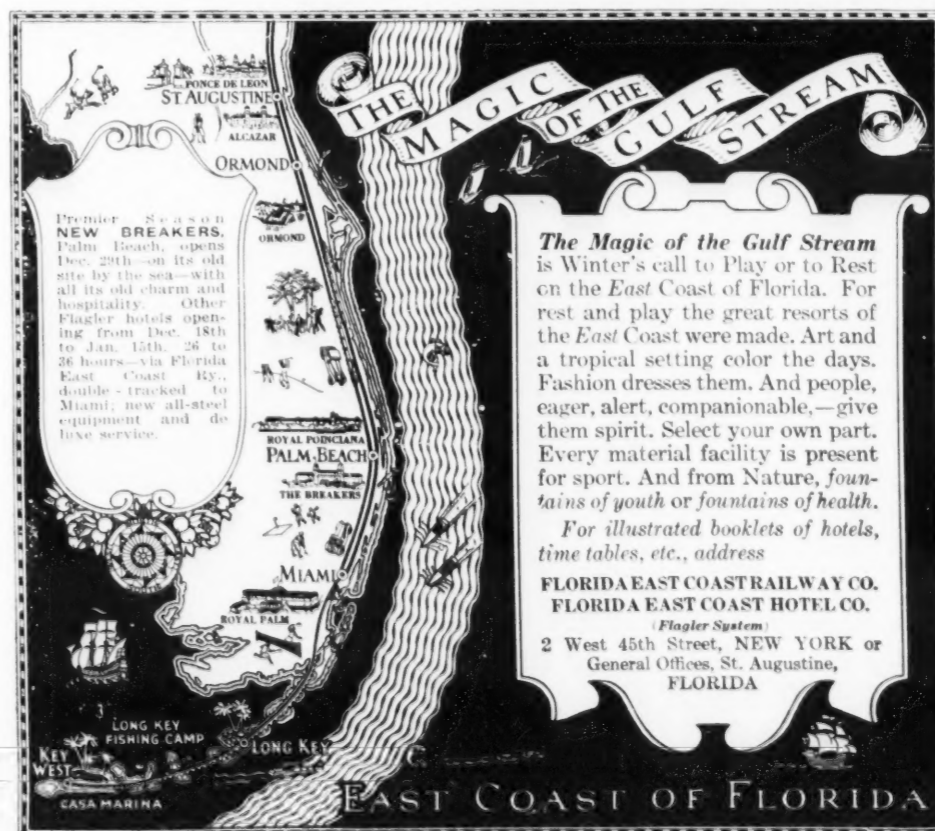
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The visitor to London who stays at the Hotel Cecil has no need to leave its walls to see it at its characteristic best.

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For Tariff apply the Manager, cables "Cecilia," London, or Thos. Cook & Son, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., 65 Yonge St.



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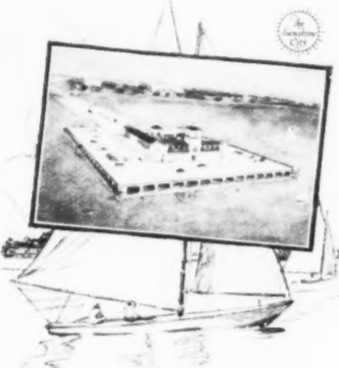


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A Big Game Hunter

THE grandson of a powerful Zulu chief, Mr. John Dube, founder and principal of the Ohlange Institution, Natal, who plans to attend a conference on Christian missions in Africa, has had unique experiences in hunting big game. At one time he was nearly killed by a rhinoceros, on another occasion he was chased by ferocious bull elephants. In an interview, he stated that his grandfather, whose name he bears, was killed by the notorious Dingane. "My father, who was then only a boy, and my grandmother, with the remainder of our tribe, went to Natal, where the Rev. Daniel Lindley was beginning as a missionary. One of the first native missionaries among the Zulus was my father, and after several years' study in America, I have followed the same calling." What time Mr. Dube can spare for pleasure he devoted to hunting big game. He advises anybody who intends to go leopard-shooting always to use a shot gun, for, he says, if you shoot with a rifle and miss, he is on the top of you. With a shot gun it is difficult to miss the target.

While stalking a young bull elephant he had a remarkable experience. "It had grass wreathed around its head and was prancing to and fro, thoroughly amusing itself. We fired and brought it to its knees. Before we could fire again, two more great bulls suddenly appeared. I was left behind by the others, who halted, and stood my ground under a tree. The two huge animals passed me with trunks upflung, but fortunately I was not spotted. They then returned to their wounded comrade, and one going on each side of it lifted it bodily with their trunks, and by supporting it with their bodies carried it away into the Ukwazi—a forest into which no man dare penetrate." While hunting near a Government game preserve in Zululand, Mr. Dube pursued a wild beast for two miles without being able to get a shot in. Directly the animal was in the reserve area, however, it turned round with the "how do your worst" appearance on its face.

"Come to Britain"
SOME interesting points were raised at a meeting of the "Come to Britain" Movement—an organization whose aims are receiving the necessary publicity that may lead to ultimate realization. At the moment there are some obstacles to the desired invasion from abroad—notably the examination of passengers' luggage on trains and steamships, likewise the operation of the new silk duties. The wealthy transatlantic tourist passing through England, strongly objects to a heavy toll being levied in this country on the gowns, etc., which she purchased on the Continent—the collapse of the franc and the lira made such investments an irresistible temptation—when it is known that at the Customs stage in the States and Dominions, and in countries outside the Empire, an even greater import duty will be demanded. Hard-hearted as our Revenue officials are, they are able to reassure the birds of passage that the silk duties need not trouble them if the owners can show that their visit to us is merely a temporary one. Many think that this "Come to Britain" idea has been too long delayed. It is true that recent years have seen London enter into a real rivalry with Paris in many matters intimately affecting the visitor. The country, too, is being opened up by train and motor, to an extent that should satisfy the wishes of the most prominent hustler. In the realm of sport also we can more than hold our own with the combined outside world. Where, abroad, is there a Derby, an Ascot, or a Goodwood? We have plenty of inducements at our command, only we have never put them in the window. That defect the Movement is remedying, and it might put in a word for a "Stay in Britain" campaign. The rush to the Continent by people who are ignorant of the charms of their native land, if explicable, is to be deplored in these days when the task of making national finance ends meet is straining the Exchequer to the breaking point.

Science Must Mould Future
THE Earl of Balfour, who was selected as this year's Messel Medalist and lecturer, delivered the memorial lecture to the Society of the Chemical Industry at the Mansion House. Lord Balfour is head of the Government Department of Industrial Research. After the Duke of York had presented the medal, Lord Balfour made an appeal for greater co-operation between science and industry. "We must have some imagination for looking into the future, and the future must be a future moulded by science. If we lack that knowledge of science we cannot but fail to find ourselves left behind. The outlook upon the material world has really profoundly changed in the course of a generation, and when I

reflect how much has been done by our countrymen, and that we are not in the forefront of industrial inventions to-day, then it seems to me that in some association like this where chemists meet together they may perhaps think and come to the conclusion that no adequate remedy can be applied to this evil except by the full realization that if they want to keep their places in the modern world they must make a profound and imaginative study of modern science."

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Go to California and enjoy yourself. Summer sun, summer climate every day of the winter. New sights to see—famous canyons to explore, awesome deserts to traverse, and luxuriant fruit groves and tropical

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Barbados offers: Cricket, Tennis, Golf, Polo, Motoring, Carriage riding, Fishing, Yachting, Sea-bathing, and Dancing.

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The improved Pyrene is handsomely finished in nickel or brass and supplied with a neat bracket for attaching. It means safety and protection for home, motor car, motor boat, office or factory. If you should have difficulty in buying Pyrene it will be sent complete upon receipt of \$14.00 for brass finish or \$16.00 for nickel.

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When you rise in the morning, place your artificial teeth in a tumblerful of water, to which has been added Hygeol in proportion of one part to three. Leave them for the fifteen or twenty minutes you will take to dress. Then remove, rinse and wipe them.

You will find the teeth thoroughly and entirely cleaned. Unsightly discolorations, film, grease and food particles will be gone. The gold parts will be bright and burnished as when new. The simple Hygeol immersion will have cleaned every corner and crevice far more effectively than a tooth brush ever could.

Regular use of this marvellous artificial teeth cleanser ensures fresh, clean dental plates every morning, the charm of whiter teeth, the healthy comfort and pure sweet breath that go with true mouth hygiene.

Men and women who are able to sleep without their teeth may cleanse them overnight with a much milder solution—half a teaspoonful to a glass of water being sufficient. The same Hygeol and water solution may be used for several days if kept away from the light.

Many people wish to immerse the teeth in a Hygeol solution, while undressing, to ensure an antiseptically clean mouth for the night. For men who smoke a lot, this is especially advisable. Rinse and re-insert the plates when ready to retire.

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FOR over half a century Simms have been making quality brushes.

To guard an enviable reputation the name Simms is stamped on both lather and paint brushes. Look for it. It is your protection too.

Simms on a brush — a guarantee of quality.

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\$3.00 buys Nabob—a pure badger brush. Ask for it by name.

THE BOOKSHELF

VENUS WITH A COCKNEY ACCENT
"Introduction to Sally" by "Elizabeth"; Gundy, Toronto; 325 pages; \$2.

Reviewed by Margaret D. Stewart.

SALLY was Venus with a Cockney accent, a scullery-maid's brains, and complete faith in the literal translation of the Bible. If you are willing to accept this combination of all the beauties of history and mythology, with Zuleika Dobson's devastating effect on men, the rest of the book is comparatively credible. After all, other writers ask more of the reader's imagination, and offer less return.

"Introduction to Sally" is a swift-moving story of the havoc wrought by sheer beauty. The problem itself is beyond ordinary human experience but the characters involved, and their reactions to it are very human indeed. Mr. Pinner, whose name is a description in itself, hid his daughter when he could, and married her to the first man whose "intentions was honorable"; Jocelyn Luke tried to seduce Sally and ruined his nerves and disposition in the attempt; Mrs. Luke wanted to rearrange Sally's hair and elevate her tastes; Lady Laura kidnapped her with the zest of a circus manager finding a new freak; Lord Charles started to elope with her, but found he preferred his passions with a mental manure; the mercifully deaf old Duke was content to look at her; all the other males in sight displayed a lamentable tendency to forsake their legitimate duties for her; Sally, as friendly and confiding as an errant pup of uncertain ancestry, troubled and bewildered, merely wanted to keep house and have babies.

"Elizabeth" is an old hand at character sketching. Mrs. Luke is one of the charming ladies in the fading forties that she is fond of portraying. The home life of the Pinner is a very choice bit.

The book is intended to entertain, and undoubtedly succeeds. One does not read it with a carping eye for minor inconsistencies and improbabilities. It is funny, with no visible straining after comic effects. The pathos of Sally's humility and bewilderment under the burden of beauty which she does not enjoy is delicately sketched. The humor is decidedly sophisticated. The last chapter hints at a sequel. And why not?

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

Education and the Good Life by Bertrand Russell (McLean & Smithers, Toronto, \$2.50). Now in its 5th edition, this treatise on education by the English philosopher may be said to be a standard work. It deals with the proper treatment of the child from infancy to the end of the school period, and is based on Mr. Russell's own "common-sense" religion, which he calls "the good life," that is, the inculcating of those habits which are wise; he admits no meaning to the word "good" except the wise, the sensible, the practical action. The book is addressed to the general public, with whom the author is a favorite, and not particularly to teachers, who, however, are naturally reading it in great numbers. It is a wonderful book for the adequate training of parents, who generally know nothing about bringing up children beyond memories of their own childhoods, and they often have no ideas on the subject except perpetuating the abuses that made them what they are.

Portraits and Portents by A. G. Gardiner (Mussion, Toronto, illustrated with 9 photographs, \$3.50). The former editor of the London "News," and author of "Prophecy, Priests and Kings," now offers 37 further sketches, in his usual manner, of persons like The Prince of Wales, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Beaverbrook, Dean Inge, Arnold Bennett, Suzanne Lenglen, Henry Ford, Mussolini, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Coolidge and Charlie Chaplin. Apparently the supply of celebrities will never fail this industrious author.

The Revolt of Modern Youth by Judge Ben B. Lindsey (McLean & Smithers, Toronto, \$3). This is a wonderful book; and I am thankful that the publishers have sent it in though it is already in its 8th edition. So many publishers don't send books if they are a few weeks old. Lindsey says he deals with the realities of life and so has small use for the conventions. Much of his book is devoted to the foolishness of not telling children the physical facts of sex life: one would think that day past, but evidently it is not from the hundreds and thousands of cases of pregnant teen-agers, who come before him annually—nearly all in trouble through sheer ignorance. Later in the book he deals with the problem of adopting illegitimate children, and tells of the terrible suffering girls and women undergo who allow others to bring up their children in deference to the convention that it is not nice for an unmarried mother to have a child. Out of 25 years' experience Judge Lindsey is trying to educate the public to the simple notion that the right place for a baby is with its own mother; any other arrangement is immoral and dangerous in his opinion, though he has often assisted in secret adoptions that worked out well.

Henry James: Man and Author by Pelham Edgar (Macmillan, Toronto, the author tells me the price is \$3, and the publisher advertises it as \$3.50). This is the full-length biographical and critical study by the English Professor of Victoria College that has been advertised as forthcoming for several seasons past. It is, of course, impossible to prepare a review before Christmas.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TRAVEL

Going home for Christmas? That is the question one overhears everywhere at this time of year when the shop windows, the weatherman, everybody and everybody is talking about Christmas, and the answer, if you happen to hear that too, is almost invariably in the affirmative.

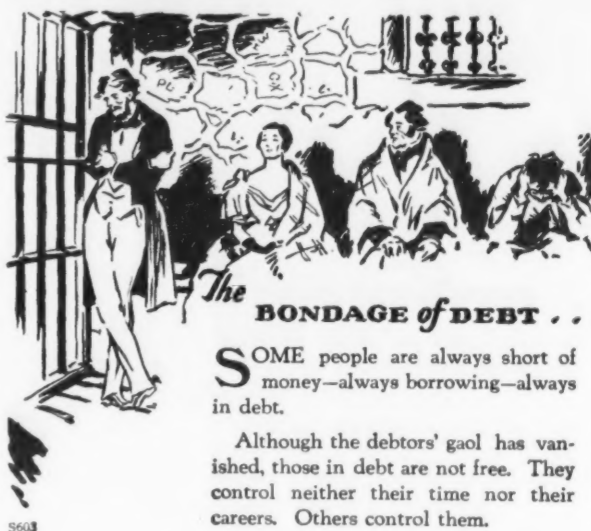
It's a funny thing but pretty much universal this feeling that everyone has that Christmas can only be Christmas in only one place in all the world. At Christmas time the ties of family and friends and fire-side are strongest and at this season of the year there always comes, stronger than ever, the call of home.

Long ago, when travelling facilities were not what they are today it was very impossible, even by enduring great hardships, for friends to unite for this festive season; but today with the help of modern railway methods, the breadth of a whole continent cannot keep them apart.

Indications are at present that Christmas travel this year will be heavier than it ever has been before, and in order to meet the increased traffic, the Canadian Pacific Railway are calling into use special trains and additional equipment. Full details concerning the advance plans and preparations for extra trains are obtainable from any of the company's agents.

All other branches of Canadian Pacific are making their special preparations for Christmas too. Special supervision is being given to the handling of Christmas gifts by the Canadian Pacific Express who have already commenced their busy season. The Canadian Pacific Telegraph have also engaged a special staff for the Christmas rush to look after the rapid transmission of holiday greetings.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 18, 1926

Turner Valley's Fine Showing

Interesting Statement by Committee of Calgary Business Men as to Production of "Wet Gas" Wells—The Market for Gas

By F. C. Pickwell,
(Western Representative of Saturday Night)

IS THERE oil in Alberta? Around this question there raged in Calgary recently a veritable vocal hurricane, due to a feature story in SATURDAY NIGHT, by Mr. Wellington Jeffers, dealing rather fully with development operations of the Imperial Oil Company in that province. Five million dollars had been spent during the last few years, and it was suggested that the most ambitious goal of all oil operators had not yet been reached—the striking of rich petroleum in commercial quantities. It was pointed out that except for the natural gasoline production in the famous Turner Valley and heavy petroleum and gas elsewhere, this vast expenditure of money to test areas where geological conditions seemed most promising, had not yet been fruitful of important results from the standpoint of revenue. Passing reference only was made to the natural gasoline production in the famous Turner Valley, because the author regarded it as a field of proven possibilities whose record had been fully covered in previous articles in these columns. His not referring at length to Turner Valley revenue from production was largely responsible for the passing friction in Calgary. Last week Mr. Jeffers gave data as to production from Royallite wells. This week I am able to give more extensive data furnished by business men in Calgary who are very close to the industry. While SATURDAY NIGHT feels that the article by Mr. Jeffers, giving a bird's-eye view of the results of Imperial Oil activities in the search for oil in Western Canada, was a valuable contribution to the public information about the fields not so well known as Turner Valley, it realizes that many others are active throughout Alberta as well as the Imperial Oil Company and it is open at all times for honest, considered views.

Before referring to Turner Valley production I may say that it has always been hoped, or thought, that beneath, around or somewhere beyond, there lay hidden a vast lake of petroleum, from which the Royallite "wet gas" is a product, purified and refined through Nature's process. To reach that mysterious oil preserve wherever it may be, has been the inspiration of Imperial and others. There has never been any doubt expressed in SATURDAY NIGHT columns as to the outstanding merits of Turner Valley products. It is not what all are seeking, but it is a gift from the gods in the meantime.

So far as Turner Valley "wet gas" production is concerned, nature continues her lavishness. During November Vulcan realized its long cherished ambition, and as this article is being written news comes over the wires that the Illinois Alberta has done likewise. But the grade is still similar to the established Royallite products, which is perhaps the finest crude naphtha or natural gasoline produced on the American continent. The test gravity is 73 Beaume, or 13 gravity lighter than ordinary motor car gasoline.

The writer is advised, on good authority, that the famous Royallite during its life has produced approximately 320,503 barrels of crude naphtha, together with 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. During the first year, about 160,000 barrels of crude naphtha were extracted. The Royallite pipe line will no doubt take care of this product from wells which have come in recently, so that the Imperial Oil Company is playing a part of inestimable national value, not only through individual development, but as an aid to marketing the product of smaller companies. The five million dollar expenditure for the Imperial Oil Company development work in Western Canada is not exaggerated. But some Calgary business men state that the wonderful production of Royallite No. 4 in Turner Valley alone justifies that expenditure. They estimate that the total investment in Turner Valley, in existing plants, pipe lines, drilling outfits, and expenditures by the Imperial Oil Company, its subsidiaries and independent companies—already approaches that figure, with additional plans made to exceed that amount. And here is how they figure it all out, in a carefully prepared statement for SATURDAY NIGHT:

"The reason can be gleaned by a moment's perusal of the tabulation of Royallite natural gasoline production in Turner Valley field. Briefly, these figures, taken directly from the books of the Royallite Company, an Imperial subsidiary, show that in the seventeen months of 1925 and 1926, since accurate records began to be kept, the Royallite No. 2, No. 3, and principally the No. 4 well, have produced a grand total of 9,437,558 Imperial gallons, or 269,614 barrels of natural gasoline, crude naphtha, or casing head gasoline, whichever trade name one chooses to call it.

"The great bulk of this seventeen months' production came from Royallite No. 4; that is, 9,012,358 Imperial gallons, or 257,503 barrels. But, as the well was 'brought in' on October 14th, 1924, and production began from it in November—though on an inefficient scale, as the separating devices were not set up for several months—the No. 4 averaged only about 300 barrels per day for the first seven months, the output gradually increasing as the Smith separators were put on the line. On this basis, the No. 4 produced about 63,000 barrels of the high grade natural gasoline during the seven months, so that for the full two-year period of its life the great oil well has produced approximately 220,503 barrels of the 73 gravity natural gasoline.

"The Royallite and the Imperial companies naturally do not publish the details of their business except to their

shareholders, and no official statement has ever been made as to the value the company places per barrel on this natural gasoline. Some idea may be gained from the fact that the Royallite Company paid the McLeod Company \$4.00 per barrel for this natural gasoline during the period the McLeod No. 2 was flowing before the tools were lost. But this does not account for the full market value from the refinery. Experienced oil men place the value at approximately \$6.00 per barrel.

"On this basis, Royallite No. 4's natural gasoline production for two years would be worth \$1,223,018. . . . The well averages 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, the bulk of which is sold in the winter period to the Gas Company supplying Calgary and Southern Alberta, for 9 cents per thousand cubic feet, the balance being sold to the Imperial Oil Refinery in Calgary, at a figure not published.

"The most remarkable fact concerning this great well is that its pressure or volume of production has shown no appreciable diminution for two years. It is one of the world's oil and gas wonders, and has been pronounced such by no less a personage than Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and other equally noted oil men who have visited it.

"All of these wells exhibit equal rock pressure, running from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds per square inch as Royallite No. 4 and all of them give indications of producing naphtha gas and natural gasoline in equal volume on their completion.

"In short, Turner Valley has already given the oil industry of the world something new to think about and promises to be the greatest natural gas field in the whole world. Even experienced oil men from the United States and other foreign fields will not believe that gasoline which can be put directly into a motor car and used, is produced in such unbelievable quantities, until they actually visit the wells in Turner Valley and see it with their own eyes.

"Vice-President A. M. McQueen, of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, in an interview in Calgary last summer, stated that Royallite No. 4 was already supplying all the natural or casing head gasoline that the big Imperial Oil Refineries at Regina, Calgary or Vancouver could use. In blending it with lower grade gasoline for motor car purposes. But Mr. McQueen also said the big company was prepared to market all this natural gasoline produced.

"In other words, Alberta is shortly going to place Canada in the position of an oil exporting, instead of an oil importing country, as there is unlimited demand by United States refineries for this high grade casing head gasoline.

"Like wheat, Alberta is now producing the finest gasoline in the world for blending with the lower grade American products.

"At the present time, wells now actively being drilled in the valley, and which are at various depths, embrace the following: British Dominion, Big Chief, Calmont, Cooper-Nanton, Dallas, Dalhousie No. 1, Dalhousie No. 5, Dalhousie No. 6, Dolomite, Great West, Home No. 1, Home No. 2, Highland, McLeod No. 2, New McLeod-Scour, New Valley, Oakalta, Royallite No. 6, Sentinel, Seneca, Stockmen and Vulcan, or twenty-two in all. Many others are in process of financing.

"As completed wells cost all the way from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and more in some instances, in Turner Valley, the tremendous expenditure involved in the drilling of twenty-two wells is only justified by the rich natural gasoline production of Royallite No. 4, and other wells just coming in.

"Moreover, the production of natural gasoline is not the whole story of Turner Valley. Figures obtained from the books of the Alberta Oil Company, the Southern Alberta Oil Company, and the Southern Alberta Refineries—all three of which have subsequently been absorbed into the Dalhousie Oil Company—show that over a period of six years—from 1916 to 1922 inclusive—the Southern Alberta No. 1 well, the Southern Alberta No. 2 well, and the Alberta Southern No. 1 well produced a total of 16,599 barrels of high grade oil from the Dakota sands in Turner Valley.

"The Dakotas are penetrated at anywhere from 1,800 to 2,400 feet in the valley, and the production that has been achieved from them in the past would be called commercial in any oil field in the United States. While the wells in the Dakota are small, running from 10 to 25 barrels per day, the gravity of the oil is high, ranging from 48 to 54 gravity.

"Thus, the books of the companies show that in the period named, approximately \$100,000 worth of crude oil was produced, and about \$600,000 worth of refined products.

"The biggest producer was Southern Alberta No. 1, now the Dalhousie No. 1, which had an output of 39,366 barrels from the Dakota sands; Alberta Southern No. 1, produced 6,293 barrels; and Southern Alberta No. 2, pumped for a short time only, produced a total of 1,000 barrels.

"In addition to these wells, similar production on a smaller scale was achieved by the old Prudential, now the Canada Southern No. 1, the McLeod No. 1, and the old Northwestern Pacific, now the Midwest No. 1. Since then nearly every other well drilled in the field has passed through these sands, but owing to the greater prize sought in the deeper limestone, the oil horizons were capped off while deeper drilling proceeded. The Vulcan, for instance, passed through five productive sands in the Dakota, which undoubtedly would have made it a 25 to 30 barrels per day well of 51 gravity oil, but was drilled on down to 5,004 feet. The Home No. 1 has three producing sands between 1,950 and 2,200 feet, but it is drilling deeper.

"The fact is the smaller wells have been passed up by the drillers in the comparatively shallow limestone in order to seek for the 'big pay' in the much deeper limestone."

REFERENCE was also made in Calgary to a recent interview credited President Stillman, who he stated that the output of Royallite No. 4 in 1925 would equal barrel for barrel the entire production from Canada in the previous year. The product of Royallite being crude naphtha of 72 degrees Beaume gravity, its yield would represent an addition of possibly 700,000 barrels of average crude petroleum to the country's resources, so far as the recovery of gasoline is concerned. In other words, they say, Mr. Stillman figures 160,000 barrels of Royallite product are

equivalent in gasoline value, to 700,000 barrels of crude oil. Taking Mr. Stillman at his word, and figuring the additional production on a total of 320,503 barrels of the 73 degrees naphtha, the No. 4 well product to date is equivalent to 1,402,500 barrels of crude oil, in gasoline value. Add to this 1,402,500 barrels of crude oil production now available from Vulcan, McLeod, Illinois-Alberta, and others which may come in with a similar product.

Coupled with this they refer to the Wainwright field, about one hundred miles southeast of Edmonton, in Alberta, where it is claimed the total output since April 1st, 1926, has been 16,000 gallons of crude oil monthly. True, it may be a low grade, but it should be included in the general round-up. Subsequent events, they say, may prove that field worth while.

Turning for a moment to the leasehold figures as taken from the Imperial Oil Company files, which showed that all but 100,000 acres of the 456,147 field in 1922 have since been abandoned. So far as it went, they say, it was correct. The only apparent complaint the critics had to offer about these figures was that they did not reveal that the Turner Valley lease holdings had been increased within that period by thirty per cent. This was brought about by the Imperial, through Royallite, during the last year acquiring the Dalhousie, another subsidiary, with an additional 2,000 acres of oil leases. That makes 2,000 acres in all, instead of 2,000 held by the Imperial in Turner Valley. Even at that some of the local critics are not sure the Imperial may not have pulled a "hoax" in some cancellations, so there is now nothing to prevent those with superior judgment proving it up for themselves. As they say, the driller sometimes fools the geologist.

In a recent address by Mr. Charles C. Ross, Canadian Government engineer, he had this to say: "A general survey of the results obtained from approximately 324 wells, which have been drilled in, from the commencement of the search for oil and gas in the province of Alberta until the end of the year 1925, shows that of these 324 wells, 137 obtained gas and ten obtained oil in commercial quantities, while fifty-five to sixty-five obtained showings of oil or gas, or both oil and gas. During the year 1926, the results obtained from drilling thirty-three wells are summarized as follows:

- "Three wells abandoned.
- "Four wells obtained oil in commercial quantities.
- "Six wells obtained gas in commercial quantities.
- "Fourteen wells obtained shows of oil or gas, or both oil and gas.
- "Six wells are completed.
- "There are nine wells abandoned and completed. The remaining wells, numbering 24 in all, are still drilling."

Just a word about the enormous flow of natural gas in

(Continued on page 19)

Economic Concert of Europe

Failure of Past Experiments to Secure Common Action Among European Nations — Reasons for Expecting Greater Success from League of Nations and Also From Present Attempt to Get Economic Co-operation

(Taken from Lloyd's Bank Monthly for Nov. 1926)

AFTER the fall of Napoleon the attempt was made for several years to govern European relations and the affairs of individual States, says one of our historians, "by common action concerted in European councils." Indeed the Congress of Vienna had led to strong hopes of the formation of an international constitution which would abolish warfare and build up a better social structure. This, of course, was not the first experiment in internationalism. Mr. Alison Phillips has pointed out that the Holy Roman Empire was the venerable symbol of such an idea. And Napoleon himself explained at St. Helena that he had aimed at establishing a concentration and confederation of the peoples. Previously a Frenchman, the Abbé de Saint Pierre, had in 1713 published a plan for the formation of a European League, the members of which were to submit their disputes to arbitration, the decision to be enforced by a common armament. The Concert of Europe, born in 1791, was based on the idea that the nations of Europe formed but "a single family." And in 1804 Alexander I of Russia suggested a plan for the nations resembling that of the Abbé de Saint Pierre. The attempt of the Allies to form a Confederation of Europe after the overthrow of Napoleon finally proved as much a failure as the earlier attempts, the ideal of internationalism being shattered by the recrudescence of nationalism, and Canning claimed that things were getting back to a wholesome state again. "The time for Areopagus, and the like of that, is gone by." The much more recent attempts of Nicholas II of Russia at the close of the nineteenth century to secure internationally a system of disarmament apparently showed that even then a return to Areopagus was not desired.

The cataclysm of the Great War, however, again revived the spirit of internationalism and the common danger aroused men to a sense of a necessity for co-operation rather than competition, resulting in the formation of the League of Nations, which may fairly be described as a revival of Areopagus. In the League the weaknesses of previous attempts have been largely avoided, and by the willingness to include all nations and not merely the conquerors in its boundaries, the possibility of a successful future seems more assured.

Now comes another attempt to bring about in the economic sphere what has been done politically by the League, and during the past month there has been published a plea for the removal of restrictions upon European trade. The plea is signed by representatives of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and the

United States, though the French and Italians have signed with reservations. The British signatories include the Governor of the Bank of England, the Chairmen of the "Big Five", and other important banking institutions, and many of our captains of industry. Other influential signatories are those of the Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, Regent of the Bank of France, the President of the German Reichsbank, the President of the Netherlands Bank, the President of the Bank of Norway, the Governor of the National Bank of Roumania, the Governor of the Bank of Sweden, the President of the National Bank of Switzerland, and some important bankers of the United States. Obviously, the conjoint views of such authorities demand attention.

In brief, the thesis laid down is that the establishment of economic freedom is the best hope of restoring the commerce and the credit of the world. The plea states that—

"It is difficult to view without dismay the extent to which tariff barriers, special licenses, and prohibitions since the war have been allowed to interfere with international trade and to prevent it from flowing in its natural channels. At no period in recent history has freedom from such restrictions been more needed to enable traders to adapt themselves to new and difficult conditions. And at no period have impediments to trading been more perilously multiplied without a true appreciation of the economic consequences involved.

"The break-up of great political units in Europe dealt a heavy blow to international trade. Across large areas, in which the inhabitants had been allowed to exchange their products freely, a number of new frontiers were erected and jealously guarded by Customs barriers. Old markets disappeared. Racial animosities were permitted to divide communities whose interests were inseparably connected. The situation is not unlike that which would be created if a confederation of States were to dissolve the ties which bind them, and to proceed to penalize and hamper, instead of encouraging, each other's trade. Few will doubt that under such conditions the prosperity of such a country would rapidly decline.

"To mark and defend these new frontiers in Europe, licenses, tariffs, and prohibitions were imposed, with results which experience shows already to have been unfortunate for all concerned. One State lost its supplies of cheap food, another its supplies of cheap manufactures. Industries suffered for want of coal, factories for want of raw materials. Behind the Customs barriers new local industries were started with no real economic foundation, which could only be kept alive in the face of competition by raising the barriers higher still. Railway rates, dictated by political considerations, have made transit and freights difficult and costly. Prices have risen, artificial dearth has been created. Production as a whole has been diminished. Credit has contracted and currencies have depreciated. Too many States, in pursuit of false ideals of national interest, have imperilled their own welfare and lost sight of the common interests of the world, by basing their commercial relations on the economic folly which treats all trading as a form of war.

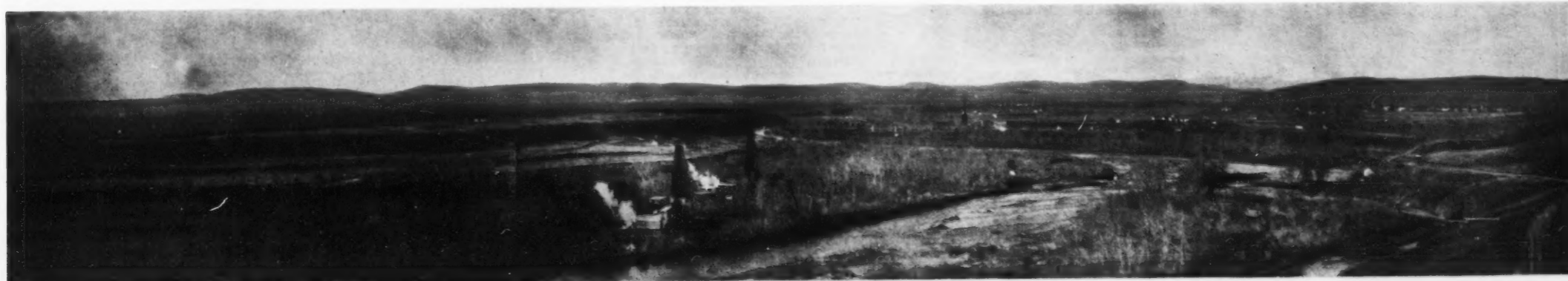
Such is the condition of affairs to-day. The remedy therefor is summarized by the plea as follows:—

"There can be no recovery in Europe till politicians in all territories, old and new, realize that trade is not war but a process of exchange; that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers, and that their prosperity is a condition of our own well-being. If we check their dealings, their power to pay their debts diminishes, and their power to purchase our goods is reduced. Restricted imports involve restricted exports, and no nation can afford to lose its export trade. Dependent as we all are upon imports and exports, and upon the processes of international exchange, we cannot view without grave concern a policy which means the impoverishment of Europe."

The plea has received some criticism on the ground that the signatories are largely bankers and that in consequence their views may not coincide with those of traders generally. Surely it is obvious that the real interests of bankers and their customers must be identical. Bankers cannot prosper if their customers are not prosperous, and neither will do well if trade is bad. A further criticism is that in reality the plea is nothing but an advocacy of the political doctrine of Free Trade. This, we think, has been well answered by Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, who has said that the plea is not an appeal for free trade but merely for freedom of trade. Some French comment would read into the plea a blow against the Treaty of Versailles. We do not so read it. It protests not against the breaking up of great political units but against the trade policy adopted by the small units. Finally the plea is criticized on the ground that it is vague and that it contains no concrete plans. But we imagine that the signatories had no wish to put forward any concrete plan. They have pointed out the dangers that attend the present condition of affairs and have indicated, though not in detail, the desirability, if not, indeed, the necessity, of the formation of an Economic Concert of Europe. Some of the peoples are undoubtedly not willing to assist at the moment, and it may be that economic pressure even greater than that applied at present will be required before such a Concert can be secured. But, at any rate, the warning cannot be ignored.



Fourteenth Lesson—(Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, Everybody's Edition, p. 431.) "Make an impartial estimate of your revenue, and whatever it is, live upon less. Resolve never to be poor. Frugality is not only the basis of quiet, but of beneficence. No man can help others that wants help himself; we must have enough before we have to spare."



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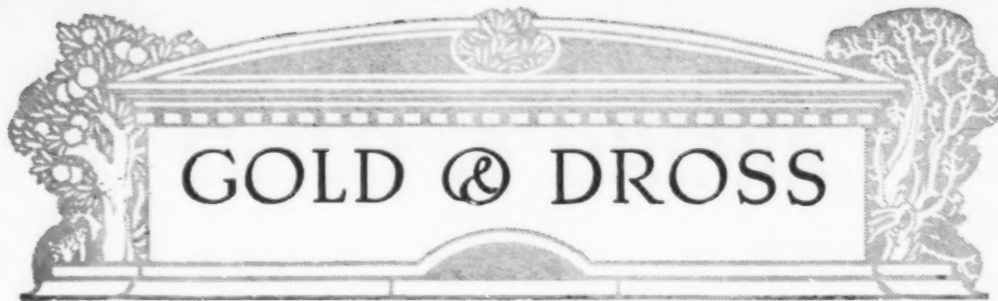
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OIL IN ALBERTA

By Wellington Jeffers

H. V., Toronto, Ont., L. A., E. R., K. M., S. R. and J. W., Calgary, Alta., H. W. and K. R., Edmonton, Alta., and A. L., Chateauguay Basin, Que. Your letters and a dozen others received with regard to my first article on the quest for oil in Alberta by the Imperial Oil Company, if all published, would require almost an entire issue of the Financial Section. That is impossible, but the views of those who were hot under the collar because I did not feature Turner Valley production more extensively, will be met by the publication of this week on the Front Page of this section of an article by Mr. Pickwell, embodying the salient portions of a report carefully prepared by a committee of Calgary business men with regard to Turner Valley production. This includes not only Imperial Oil activities but the activities of other Companies, and should give every angle of the subject which the Calgary men are anxious to have put before the public. It is a very complete survey of the situation from the point of view of the Calgary men. Those who have written me from Edmonton have been more concerned about the references in the first article to the Wainwright field, a slight reference is made in the article this week to the operations in that field but extended reference will have to wait over for a few weeks for space reasons.

Interesting though this survey by the Calgary men is I could not help reading it to see wherein it differed from or changed anything I had written in view of the criticism expressed in some of your letters and given verbally to Mr. Pickwell while he was in Calgary. It supplements that article in two ways, first, it gives a great deal of detailed information about Turner Valley production and success which I did not give because we had referred to them repeatedly and because, as I said in that article, I considered it already "to be known all over Canada"; second, it gives results of activities of other Companies, which I did not give because I limited my article to considering the results to date of the search for oil in Alberta as seen in the activities of one Company, the Imperial Oil Company. I did that because it has in its head office at Toronto an assembled array of facts regarding its own efforts in Alberta which is more complete and more reliable than could be obtained elsewhere in Canada; and because it is well known that this Company has spent millions in the search for oil in Western Canada, taking leases in every district where geological study led their experts to believe there was hope. I have had hundreds of letters from Canadians who have been solicited to buy stock in Companies which had leases near leases of the Imperial Oil Company or to buy leases which were close to those of the Imperial Oil Company. I knew, of course, that the Imperial Oil Company would follow the usual procedure of large oil companies when drilling in wildcat territory, that is, to get as large an acreage as possible around any well drilled in order that the expense of drilling would be justified if the well were successful by its having a large territory to exploit. It is the only business way to do it but much of the high pressure literature which came to my attention referred to these leases of the Imperial Oil Company as though production were certain. I thought under the circumstances that it would be a valuable service to clear thinking on the question of the search for oil if I indicated the whole scope of the Imperial effort from the standpoint of the leases once held and still held, the wells drilled, the districts abandoned, the markets for gas and for oil. I will think so, and the intending speculator would do well to keep before him the considerations advanced.

For the man of small means there is one chance in a hundred of making a profit out of a speculation in wildcat territory, and even in a spot like the Turner Valley, he should not overlook the considerations which I advanced. So far as "wet gas" is concerned it is a proven district but so far as the reservoir of crude oil having a wide variety of hydrocarbons is concerned, its ultimate position is undetermined. These "wet gas" wells are by no means peculiar or unique except in the size of individual wells. They have been found in various parts of the United States and their chief interest to the oil man is that he hopes that within a few weeks or months they will blow away and be followed by oil which will be immensely more valuable because it will contain what the wet gas did of gasoline and many by-products as well. I understand that the Imperial Oil Company hoped for some such outcome when the Regina No. 4 began blowing; but it has been blowing for two years now with unabated force and I think that the original hope that it would blow into oil has faded. In view of that I think that my contention is sound that the Federal regulations insisting on closing "wet gas" wells when there is no market for the gas are in the public interest. The naphtha content will remain valuable but I feel that the accompanying gas may be the basis of permanent industries, if saved. The statement in Mr. Pickwell's article, by the Calgary men about the enormous market for gas in Calgary and Southern Alberta is no doubt true; but it is also true, as I stated, that there are many gas wells of potential value but which are of no present value for lack of a market. Even in the district around Calgary this is true. The Calgary Gas Company gets gas from Turner Valley, Bow Island, Burdett, Chin Coulee, Dead Horse Coulee, and Foremost, which is one of the biggest gas fields; but there is an enormous amount of gas which is available without an immediate market. It is a great asset for Alberta and should be conserved.

No Company in its senses would drill a well just for gas if it knew there would not be a market for say a decade. Nor would the Province or Dominion under such circumstances be justified in allowing such drilling unless there was also a hope of finding a great oil-field. Therefore, it is only conservative advice to the general public to ask it to get this question of the utilization of gas in any district definitely settled before counting on any revenue from "wet gas" or any other gas.

If it is a search for oil that is on a different basis, and one should only put money into the stocks of Companies which are under the very best auspices, which have experienced direction and field men and which will give him a real run for his money. Even then the speculator should write the money so expended off his books, counting it an investment only if success is obtained. On account of the millions spent by the Imperial Oil Company, the search for oil in Alberta is narrowing down. They have definitely eliminated many districts and are still drill-

ing in six of them. It is true that some well-financed Companies are continuing the search in a few territories left by the Imperial Oil Company. In fact, one of them is doing so with an outfit borrowed from the Imperial Oil Company. Success is not impossible but, speaking personally, I would not care to put my money into drilling in an area abandoned by the Imperial Oil Company. I feel sure their test was thorough. If they have overlooked any but one of these other Companies may stumble on it. As some of these are financially strong they are the people to try it out but when such a Company as the Imperial Oil, with as good oil men as can be found in the world, drop leases, it is very hazardous to take up what it has dropped, for money of people like, you, me, the man on the street and the woman in her home.

I am not clear as to the meaning of the Calgary men's report where the value of the natural gasoline is estimated as being "\$6 per barrel from the refinery". Account must be taken that there will be a loss of about twenty per cent. of this volatile product and of the cost of purifying it. The wholesale price of gasoline in Calgary is about \$9.45 a barrel. I understand also that the price of gas to the Gas Company in Calgary includes 4 cents per thousand feet for scrubbing, which is taken from the charge of 10 cents per thousand cubic feet, or 9 cents when the total taken exceeds three and a half billion cubic feet in a year.

The data given concerning the oil obtained from the Dakota sands in the Turner Valley has little bearing on my former article. I did not mention them but our files contain a good deal of information about those efforts. The wells produced high-grade oil, but I do not think, considering the cost of drilling, these wells would be considered "paying wells anywhere in North America". They were not even so considered by the Companies owning them; else why was the general public asked to supply money so that they could ease off the oil horizons and drill deeper for "the greater prize sought in the deeper limestone". My understanding is that the Home Oil Company's No. one well made the best showing in the Dakota sands, but at the end of three days its production was down to 20 barrels a day. This was obtained, I believe, in a broken fault zone and its second well a stone's throw away did not get oil. In other words, they all want something better, and go deeper for what they are really after. The search is not over.

The claim that I underestimated the leases held in the Turner Valley by the Imperial Oil Company does not hold. I called up the Company's office, and was told by the Department keeping the statistics with regard to leasing that the 7,000 acres of leases included the 2,000 acres of the Dalhousie. Their exact total is 7,365 acres. The local critics may prove right in their hope that the Imperial Oil Company did wrong in dropping some of their leases. The driller does sometimes fool the geologist but the fact remains that when the geologist pronounces against my area, further work is a speculation for a wild man and not for a wise man.

The statement that "the market for gas is bound to grow" I believe, and it is the basis for my contention that the natural gas should be saved even if it defers the period of utilizing the naphtha content. My information, however, is at variance with the statement that "There is a market at present for all the gas so far developed in this region". I am sure the Imperial Oil Company would like to market all its gas and thus expand its naphtha production. I will be interested in following the experience of the Vulcan, the Illinois Alberta and the McLeod in this particular.

THE EDMONTON GAS RATE DISPUTE

W. A. H., Edmonton, Alta. The Board of Public Utilities Commissioners by consent of the Edmonton City Council in 1922 fixed a rate of 46¢ per thousand cubic feet for a temporary period of three years for gas to be supplied to Edmonton by North Western Utilities Limited. Under the previous rate of 25¢, it was stated, no company could be induced to invest the very large amount of money necessary to finance the construction of the pipe line and, therefore, this sum was agreed upon for three years, the City agreeing that at the end of that time the rates would be revised. It was thought that after three years the Board would be able to replace what were only estimates in 1922, by figures based on actual expenditures, actual operating costs, and actual income. According to a personal letter addressed to the customers of North Western Utilities Limited by the President, Mr. C. J. Yorath, the City is now raising the suggestion that the Board has no power to do this. The Board of Public Utilities Commissioners in a recent judgment states that in 1922 and thereafter until the present application, no suggestion was made that the rate fixed by the Board should at the end of that period revert to the original 25¢ rate. And that to give effect to the City's contention in this regard would involve the repudiation so far as the City is concerned of the terms of the settlement agreement entered into between the City and the Company on August 28th, 1922. It adds that had the City raised its present contention in 1922 "it is quite safe to say that the Company could not have financed its project."

I have not before me the terms of the City's contention, but the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners has fixed a rate on the following principles:—

"(a) That the Company is entitled to earn interest only on the actual investment in the property used and useful in the sale of natural gas;

"(b) That the Company must set up a depletion charge of six cents per thousand cubic feet of gas sold out of which it finances further drilling, to assure the continuance of an adequate supply of natural gas. The moneys of this fund so used are not considered as part of the Company's investment so far as rate making is concerned."

After the rate had been fixed by the Board in 1922 the North Western Utilities Limited "with the knowledge, consent, and approval of the City, purchased the assets of the old gas Company and sold its own bonds to the investing public throughout Canada, to the extent of \$3,250,000 on the understanding that the Board would, in three years, revise the rates on the basis of the principles already established and that the old rate of 25¢ had been eliminated."

Mr. Yorath in his letter shows the total cost per thousand cubic feet of gas, of production, transmission, distribution, and so on for the twelve months ending September 30th, 1926 to be 40.07¢. He states that under the schedule of rates now in force the average rate paid

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COMMON DIVIDEND
There will also be paid at the same time a dividend at the rate of Two (2%) per cent. per annum on the Common shares, covering the six months period ending Dec. 31st, 1926. By order of the Board, EDWARD A. TANNER, Secretary-Treasurer, Toronto, Dec. 9th, 1926.



by all consumers of gas is 41c. Of course, that 40.07c includes 6c for depletion fund for drilling and exploration, 5c for reduction of bonded debt and 16.70c for interest on Bonds and unfunded debt. If this is a true picture of the situation, and Mr. Yorath's general reputation makes us feel sure that it is worthy study, the reduction to 25c would mean the possible elimination of the money which paid interest on Bonds and Unfunded Debt. To pay this interest at all, in fact, they would have to drop the payment of amounts on sinking funds, they would have to stop drilling and exploring, and even then a part of the interest would remain unpaid. Now the depletion charge of 6c in order to insure a continuous supply, is absolutely necessary. That is only common sense.

Mr. Yorath says, "the citizens have always felt, and rightly so, that a natural gas undertaking is too hazardous to be owned by a municipality, and, consequently, if they are to enjoy the benefits of that fuel a Private Company must own and operate the system."

Mr. Yorath invites the City authorities at any time to inspect the company's books and records and says that they "will welcome the closest co-operation with the City." With such co-operation and with the supervision of the Utility Board, he says, "the consumer can always be assured that he is receiving an adequate and efficient service at a fair price, and the investor will be assured of a reasonable return on his investment." He goes on to say, "Uninformed and unreasonable attacks are not to the advantage of the gas consumer or of the City, and we solicit your support in discouraging them."

TYRRELL RED LAKE MINES, LTD.

Some weeks ago we answered a question with regard to Tyrrell Red Lake Mines, Ltd., in consequence of receiving a letter reading as follows:

"Can you give me any information on Tyrrell Red Lake? They are offering stock to original stockholders for 20 cents prior to being listed at 40 cents or thereabouts."

Our answer was based on our correspondent's information about the property in question and on the information contained in the above letter. Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, President of the Company, now writes, saying in part:

"This Company is not making any offering of stock to the public; nor is it employing agents; nor is it even considering listing of stock at 40 cents. . . . This Company holds a group of claims on Slate Bay, and is endeavoring to do conscientious development work, and the results of the work done this year we consider very encouraging."

NORANDA'S PROSPECTS

I would appreciate any information that you may have available, in connection with "Noranda" stock. It has been strongly recommended to me, and from what I believe to be authentic information, that this stock, will reach a hundred, within the next two years, and also, that the Management of the Hollinger Mines Co. have control of the "Noranda". Will you please advise also, as to this.

J. B. Hamilton, Ont.
Noranda is not controlled by the management of Hollinger. South Timmins, president of Hollinger, is a director of Noranda and is also a heavy holder of Noranda shares. Hollinger Company itself provided for a loan of \$3,000,000 to Noranda on a basis of 7 per cent. interest, and also receiving a bonus of 30,000 shares in Noranda. It would require a long stretch of the imagination to picture Noranda at \$100 a share within the next two years. The mine is big and it is also rich. However, a price of \$100 per share would place a valuation of close to \$200,000,000 on the mine—about double the present market valuation of Hollinger. The possibilities of Noranda are very bright. Not only is this true from the point of view of the mine itself, but, also, by reason of the company establishing itself in control of customs trade in smelting ore for other mines in the Rouyn district. You should keep in mind that to show a 10 per cent. profit on valuation of \$200,000,000 would require "net profits" of \$20,000,000 a year. There is now reasonable prospect that Noranda may realize annual profits equal to about one-third of the above-mentioned \$20,000,000. This was outlined over

Turner Valley's Fine Showing
(Continued from page 17)

Alberta. When in Calgary the writer was interested to note much severe criticism over a recent judgment by the Public Utility Board of Edmonton covering the local gas rate. The controversy had already entered the civic election campaign as a main stumping issue. The chief complaint was that the rate set as being fair and equitable was too high due to some uncertainty about present pressure being maintained. During the closing days of the commission sitting, it seems, Nature played a peculiar prank, when for a day the pressure ran very low. This caused many to smile sardonically, but they assert it influenced the board's judgment in favor of what they claimed too high rates. Danger of falling gas flow is certainly something new. The writer has been covering Alberta cities for many years, and has always been advised by Medicine Hat, for instance, that it is cheaper to let the gas burn all day, than hire a man to go around and turn it out. They had better change their policy. During pre-war days a promoter even had visions of a second Pittsburg on the gas crowded suburbs of Burdett, on the Crow's Nest. Dealing with the above ruling the Calgary committee embodied the following memo for SATURDAY NIGHT:

"The Public Utility Board of Alberta has recently handed down a decision fixing the domestic rate in Calgary and Southern Alberta at 38 cents net per 1,000 cubic feet for domestic consumers, 25 cents for blocks and apartments, and 17 cents for industrial purposes. There is an enormous market for gas throughout Alberta. Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, the four principal cities of the province, together with numerous small towns, have for years been using natural gas for domestic purposes, heating and cooking, and the growing production of gas is giving a tremendous impetus to its use for industrial purposes, largely confined hitherto to the Medicine Hat and Calgary districts. In its statement to the Board, during the rate hearing, the company supplying Calgary showed the following consumption rates for gas:

"Calgary domestic consumption, 897,000 million cubic feet per annum; outside of Calgary domestic consumption 50,000 million cubic feet per annum. This covers the district south of Lethbridge, but does not touch either Edmonton or Medicine Hat. The new rate is expected to boost enormously the consumption of gas for industrial purposes in Central and Southern Alberta. There is a market at present for all the gas so far developed in this region, and the market is bound to grow."

It was at least gratifying to learn through officials of the Calgary Stock Exchange that the public service being rendered by SATURDAY NIGHT is appreciated. They state that it has been their policy as well to strike a happy medium in separating the gold from the dross in oil stock investments. They intimated that it will be a pleasure to co-operate with SATURDAY NIGHT at any time in that or any other connection.



RUSSELL D. BELL
Of Greenshields and Company, Montreal and Toronto, who has been appointed Chairman of the Canadian group of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. The new chairman has served for several years as a member of the public service securities committee of the association. He is also a past president of the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. The Canadian group also selected Charles E. Abbs, of A. E. Ames & Company, Toronto, as vice-chairman, and E. Gerald Hanson, of Hanson Bros., Montreal, as secretary. The members of the executive committee are as follows: J. A. Eccles, Harris, Forbes and Co., Limited; J. M. Gundy, Wood, Gundy and Co.; Howard Murray, Aldred and Co., Limited; J. A. Fraser, Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited; and R. A. Daly, R. A. Daly and Co.

six months ago in SATURDAY NIGHT when it was shown that the enterprise offered promise of being able to show profits equal to about 10 per cent. on shares selling at around \$34.50 each. That still remains approximately correct. The only possible niggle in the Noranda wood pile would be the question of depth of mineralization. Granite formation lies comparatively near the zone of mineralization. Only time and work will disclose whether this is to limit the depth of mineral deposition on Noranda. In the meantime, however, the ore bodies are so rich that possible limits in depth cannot prevent the mine from having a long life. Already drilling to nearly 1,000 feet has indicated favorable conditions to that depth.

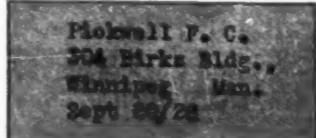
NIAGARA BOULEVARD LAND SYNDICATE

R. D. Bridgen, Ont. I have no information about the Niagara Boulevard Land Syndicate. On the face of it it is a speculative proposition in spite of the sentence reading, "the certainty of high profits is assured". The Syndicate proposes to pay \$12,000 for lots situated in Alexander Park, in the Township of Willoughby, County of Welland, Province of Ontario. \$7,000 cash is to be paid on this and a contract for \$5,000 payable one half in one year, and the balance in two years at 6 per cent. per annum. They claim that the arrangements for resale are such that they expect there will be only the one call on the syndicate members to provide the amount of the initial payment on account of purchase price. Those who join the Syndicate, however, should realize that it would be up to them to make good the balance of the payments in case these arrangements for resale do not work out as expected. I would imagine that it is their intention to subdivide and sell these lots to the general public. This might prove a much more difficult thing than the promoters expect. They seem to think that they can sell them for enough to pay the \$5,000 still due on the lots, and that the net proceeds from the resale of the property in lots after payment of brokers' selling commission would be \$17,250, leaving \$12,250 to divide among the Syndicate members. If this estimate should be realized it would be an attractive speculation. But the selling of these subdivision propositions are notoriously long-winded affairs and they pile up a good deal of selling expenses in the meantime, and you might find, like thousands of others who have entered into similar propositions that in the end you would have made more money if you put your money into something with a permanent and marketable value. You might find, as tens of thousands of people in Ontario have found in connection with such propositions, that instead of a gain, there might be a serious loss. I would certainly not want to go into proposition of this kind without a great deal of salient information which is not given in the proposal which you sent me. I would want to inspect contracts, I would like to know where the lots are situated, I would like to be sure that delivery could be made of these lots, and I would want to know the basis of the hope of these people that they could sell these lots for so much more than they pay for them.

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Policyholders' Dividends

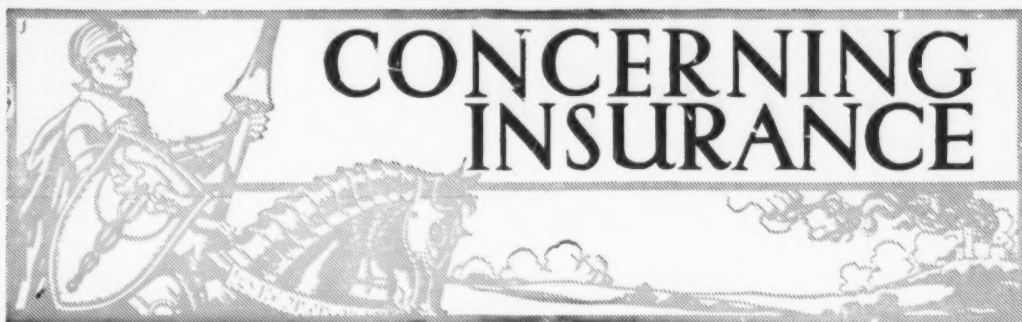
The five year dividend results to
policyholders in this company have
been most gratifying and compare
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Assurance Co.**
WINNIPEG, MAN.



**LONDON &
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED**

Security \$59,000,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Not Duty of Government Insurance Officials to be Continually Suggesting New Laws

IN THE course of a well-reasoned address before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, on December 9th, Hon. Wesley E. Monk, Commissioner of Insurance for Massachusetts, said, in part:

"The public should also recognize the fact that insurance companies are mere agencies; that there is no magic method by which they secure money; that only as the contributions are made by the insuring public can the insurance companies make the distributions which their contracts call for; that insurance basically is a co-operative method by which the losses and the misfortunes of the few are borne by the joint contributions of the many. When the general insuring public can be brought to a realization of the true fundamental character of insurance as an institution, then will that public recognize the fact that it should for its own protection co-operate not only with its supervising officials, but also with the companies themselves.

"It is the duty of the Commissioner of Insurance to make recommendations to the Legislature for such changes as in his judgment will bring about more soundness in the affairs of the insurance carriers and make for the better protection of policyholders. It is not, however, as I conceive it, the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to be continually suggesting new laws. There are now, speaking by and large, sufficient laws for the adequate supervision of insurance companies for the protection of the policyholders, and it is only when serious defects in the laws are indicated that recommendations for new legislation should be made.

"I believe that I am consistent in making this statement. For this year I have particularly instructed my Department and have suggested to the Chief Executive that we propose to make only such recommendations for new legislation as appear to be of absolute necessity and I believe I am quite in agreement that since I have been Commissioner, most of the legislation suggested has been in the nature of narrative and clarifying amendments."

Plan for Fighting Fires in Country Districts

THE Assistant Fire Marshal for Ontario, G. F. Lewis, has a scheme which he thinks will help to hold down fire losses in the country, where, for the most part, no effective apparatus or trained fire fighters exist. "It would be a good plan for a number of farmers residing in a given area to club together, perhaps with the resident of a near-by village, and buy a combination truck," he advises. "The initial cost would be small, the upkeep trifling, and the protection would warrant it as a good and profitable investment. The apparatus should be centrally located, and on call by telephone could be rushed to the scene."

Sale of Flammable Picture Film in Stores

THE Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Hickman Price, Director, Department of Conservation, has addressed letters to the fire chiefs of 300 larger cities requesting a close watch upon all stores in which flammable picture film might be offered for sale during the holidays. A similar request has been made of the retail store associations.

Substandard Tetrachloride Extinguishers

IT IS announced by the National Fire Protection Association that reports from members in several sections of the country indicate the existence of an extensive scheme involving substandard one quart carbon tetrachloride extinguishers. The scheme contemplates distribution of the extinguishers "gratis" as an advertising feature for local insurance agents, the agent paying in advance about fourteen cents each for a thousand or more advertising labels to be attached to the extinguisher, and the recipient paying \$1.95 for the chemical fill. Although this plan appears to have been in operation for some time, reports indicate that no extinguishers (or labels) have been delivered, with the exception of a

few samples. One of these samples indicates inferiority in several particulars, requiring the removal of a screw cap for its operation, failing to project a stream upwards as would be required for an overhead fire, and operating only when held with the label side up. The extinguisher resembles the standard one quart extinguisher and therefore is likely to engender a false sense of security.

This scheme has been found operating under several company names. The N. F. P. A. Executive Office is anxious to obtain further information about it, especially instances of apparent direct fraud. Members who have information on the scheme are requested to write to the Executive Office, giving full particulars including name of extinguisher and company, name and address of insurance agents or others who have signed contracts, number and character of extinguishers (if any) delivered and other pertinent information.

Relation of Sun Spots to High Death Rate

SUNSPOTS have often been blamed for the evils which have from time to time afflicted the earth. And meteorologists have linked up the cycle of frequency of the sunspots with the period of heavy rainfalls. While meteorologists do not claim that the cycle of frequency of sunspots corresponds exactly to the periods of high death rates among children caused by diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough, still they do claim that there exists a periodicity of these diseases which manifests itself at about the same period as sunspots are visible.

An analysis of the above mentioned diseases, made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Metropolitan Life, has revealed the fact that since the year 1900 (date of the first observations) they have pursued a parallel course. A definite and significant correlation exists between measles and whooping cough, just as a similar correlation exists between scarlet fever and diphtheria.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, it is impossible to determine exactly the causes of the periodicity of the diseases mentioned above. It has been customary, however, to associate these periodicities either with the cycle of pathogenic organism causing the disease, or with the periodical phenomenon of atmospheric conditions. It is pointed out that the cycle of frequency of the sunspots is about every seven years. Meteorologists have also observed a cycle correlative to the preceding one in the case of abundant rainfalls.

The above fact bears out the popular belief that "disease is brought about by rain."

Fire Hazards of Art Museums

IN THE report of the Committee on Fire Hazards to the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums, held in New York, May 17-19, it is pointed out that the past year has been practically free from fires so far as museums are concerned. There were but few fires and none of any magnitude. The report emphasizes the fact that the modern museum is a manufacturing plant in many senses of that expression. The activities are precisely those which in ordinary commercial properties would be deemed in most cases as probable sources of fire. They are: Photographers' Studio; Printing Shop; Restaurant; Carpenter Shop; Paint Shop; Upholsterers' Shop; Metal Case and Machine Shop; Repair Shop for Art Objects; Letterers' Shop; Moulders' Shop; Masons and Helpers; Gliding Shop; Roofers; Stock Clerks; Packing Room and Armor Department Shop.

A letter was sent by the committee during the year to each of the institution members, asking for a report on any fires and for suggestions as to a fire protection code. Replies were received from more than eighty members. Among them the following from the Director of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto:

For some years previous to February 23, 1925, the method of cleaning the floors at the Royal Ontario Museum consisted of a cleaning mixture composed of floor wax, turpentine and gasoline in the following proportions: 25 lbs. floor wax, 4 gallons gasoline, 1 gal. turpentine, with a clear mixture of gasoline and turpentine for washing the cleaning cloths.

February 23, 1925, while one of the cleaners was doing a portion of the floor, the cleaning mixture suddenly broke into flames, burning the man

rather badly about the face and arms and doing approximately \$250 damage to the building and show cases. This amount was largely for plate glass, while the contents did not suffer any damage whatever.

After this accident, on the recommendation of Professor Rogers of the Department of Chemistry, instead of turpentine in the cleaning mixture, we used a solvent, which served to cut down the combustibility. This appeared to work until March 2, 1926.

On March 2, 1926, while the caretaker in charge was working on the floors with this latter mixture a similar accident occurred, but the flames were smothered before any damage was done, although the caretaker received some slight burns on his hands and arms.

After the fire of March 2 we took the question of the cause of the ignition of the cleaning up with Professor Rogers and Professor Bain. They were both decided that it was not a case of spontaneous combustion for in order to cause this there are two essentials, first, an oil that will oxidize readily; and, secondly, sufficient confinement so that the heat generated in the oxidation will reach the flash point of the oil.

In the mixture such as was used at the museum for cleaning there were none of these properties to cause spontaneous combustion. Their only solution to the problem seemed to be in the presence of a static electricity.

We then consulted Professor Price, and, by experiment, he showed how a person in working on a hardwood floor in walking around in the winter in a dry atmosphere stored up static electrical energy in the body. Then, in order to balance the potential, whenever the man touched anything sufficiently grounded to cause a complete circuit between his body and the grounded material there was sometimes a sufficient spark to ignite the fumes of the cleaning material. By setting up an electro-static voltmeter Professor Price was able to measure the potential thus created in his own body and was of the opinion that this was the cause of the combustion in both cases at the museum.

Since March 2 we have used a mixture of five gallons of liquid wax and one gallon of turpentine, endeavoring to lower the vaporization of the fluid. This seems to be working satisfactorily.

A fire card is posted conspicuously throughout the building. This gives the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes and instructions for the guards and cleaners in case of fire. The building is equipped with standpipes with 19 fire hose outlets. The hose is tested once every year under city water pressure. There are also eleven fire extinguishers throughout the building, the condition of which is reported on once a week and once a year they are discharged and refilled. The staff are also instructed to inform this office whenever an extinguisher is discharged and it is refilled immediately. Once a year one of my assistants, accompanied by the District Fire Chief, makes an inspection of the entire building from a fire hazard standpoint.

Fidelity Bonds

ACCORDING to T. J. O'Keefe, Aetna adjuster, fidelity bonds may be classified, generally, as individual, schedule and mercantile blanket fidelity. The individual form of bond, as the name will imply, is written to cover one individual in a position of trust and may be further classified in accordance with the forms of protection which the companies, for the most part, have made available, into:

1. A so-called larceny and embezzlement bond.

2. The broad form of bond. The first, or larceny and embezzlement bond, is issued to cover risks, generally speaking, which experience has proved not to be particularly desirable or where the exposure is considered to be great; and the latter, or broad form of bond, is issued to cover those risks which are deemed to be more desirable. This so-called broad form of bond is generally issued to cover the loss of money or other personal property through the fraud, dishonesty, forgery, theft, embezzlement, wrongful abstraction, misapplication or misappropriation or any other dishonest or criminal act of the employee. The schedule bond is issued where there is a body of employees to be bonded and offers the advantage to the employer of having all of the bonded employees covered by but one instrument with a common expiration date.

The broad form of individual bond and the schedule bond are identical in coverage and the advantage in the use of the latter is merely one of convenience to the employer. The mercantile blanket bond was recently developed to meet the demands believed to exist for a form of bond automatic in coverage and extended to cover each of the employees of the concern, within certain pre-requisite groups, to the full amount of the bond.

By reason of the variance in the extent of the coverage provided for in the various forms of fidelity bonds which are being issued by the com-

EMPLOYERS:

You can help here.
With no outlay on your part and a minimum of trouble you can help your employees to properly protect those dependent on them with adequate life assurance.

You merely deduct a fixed amount monthly and deposit it to the credit of the employee with the company.

Send for our booklet "Salary Savings Plan."
A protected employee is a better employee.

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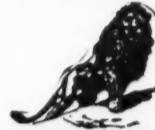
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December 18, 1926

SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

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panies, it is obviously necessary, when a loss has been reported and a claim made, that a careful examination of the coverage provided for in the bond be made. Care should be exercised to ascertain that the nature of the loss is such that if established, it is covered within the terms of the particular bond and that any and all warrants, if there be any, have been fully complied with.

A GROUP Life insurance policy covering the greatest number of lives ever insured collectively, has just been purchased by the General Motors Company from the Metropolitan Life. More than 100,000 employees who have been on the payroll for three months, or over, are covered by the policy, each for \$1,000. Thus, the original amount of the policy will exceed \$100,000,000.

The plan is co-operative, the employees paying a small share of the cost and the Company paying the balance of the total cost.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

G. H. Brandon, Man.: Of the three leading officials of the defunct North-western Life Insurance Co. of Winnipeg, which went into liquidation in 1924, two have stood their trial, and the other, H. R. S. McCabe, the managing director, has so far been able to avoid arrest. F. C. Menlove, the president, was tried and let off with a verbal castigation by the judge. F. O. Maher, the secretary, was found guilty of fraud and conspiracy and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

H. B. Kingston, Ont.: We should say that the greatest evil in the life insurance business twenty years ago from the agent's standpoint was the practice of relating to the insured the whole or a large part of the first year's premium. The practice was almost universal, and competition was largely a question as to who would give the largest rebate. Often 90 or 100 per cent. of the first year's premium was given, and in some cases even a renewal commission of 5 per cent. to the insured for a term of years was also arranged for. We do not believe, however, that this had anything to do with bringing on the Royal Commission investigation of life insurance which took place in 1906. It was the Armstrong investigation in New York State in 1905 of head office scandals in the way of extravagant management and manipulation of insurance funds for the benefit of the directors of certain companies, which received widespread publicity in the press of both the United States and Canada, and which started the agitation for a similar investigation in Canada. The Royal Commission in Canada was appointed February 28, 1906, and carried on its investigation for about a year, holding public sessions at various points throughout Canada. It brought in its report February 22, 1926. The Royal Commission was made up of D. B. MacTavish, judge; J. W. Langmuir, manager Toronto General Trusts Corporation; A. L. Kent, accountant; Geo. F. Shepley, K.C., was senior counsel; and W. N. Tilley, junior counsel. Henry T. Ross was secretary and Miles M. Dawson, consulting actuary.

G. H. Guelph, Ont.: According to the latest report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, the shareholders of the North American Accident Insurance Co. of Montreal were eleven in number as at February 26, 1926. The total amount of stock subscribed at that time was \$306,400 and the amount paid up was \$91,133.29. The largest shareholder was John J. Garvan, Sydney, Australia, with \$281,400 subscribed and \$86,133.29 paid up. The company is closely associated with the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co., Limited, of Sydney, Australia, and is under the same management. Both companies are regularly licensed and are safe to insure with.

E. R. Tracadie, N.B.: If you have a \$5,000 Endowment-at-age-85 Policy with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., taken out in 1918, we advise you strongly to hang on to it, as it is excellent value for the money, and as you would be a loser by making any change. We note that the semi-annual premium is \$50.85; that the policy contains a disability clause, and that you have received the following annual dividends under it, the first in 1923, as follows: 1923, \$1.80; 1924, \$5.00; 1925, \$16.70; 1926, \$17.45. As you observe, the dividends are increasing, and the net cost of

your protection is down to a low figure. To demonstrate the wisdom of retaining this policy, it is only necessary to ascertain what it would cost you to obtain the same cover under another policy.

M. L. Sturgeon Falls, Ont.: If the reciprocal insurance firm you have reference to is the New York Reciprocal Underwriters, it is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$83,000 in Dominion of Canada Bonds. It is safe to insure with for reciprocal insurance, which, of course, is not the same as stock company insurance. In reciprocal insurance you go into the business of exchanging contracts of indemnity with the other subscribers, so that you are both insurer and insured, whereas in stock company insurance you are only on one side of the fence, that of the insured, and when you have paid the premium you have bought the insurance outright and have no further liability, actual or contingent.

W. R. Ocean Falls, B.C.: In the case of a life insurance policy becoming paid up, it is the usual custom to return the policy to the head office of the company for an endorsement on the policy, signed by executive officers, stating that the policy is paid up and that no further premiums are payable under it. If doing this through an agent you can get a receipt from him for the policy when handing it over if you think it desirable to do so, and you can place this receipt with your other insurance papers until you get back the policy.

M. H. Edmonton, Alta.: You will be taking no chances if you purchase a Deferred Annuity Bond from the Canada Life Assurance Co. which guarantees you an increase of \$75 per month for the remainder of your life after age 60. For a woman in teaching or in business this furnishes a safe way of providing for later years where there are no dependents but only the woman herself to take care of. The Canada Life is the oldest Canadian life insurance company, and is in a strong financial position, so that you are amply secured.

T. D. Toronto, Ont.: We advise against insuring through the firm of J. P. Wilkinson & Co., Inc., 825 Market St., Wilmington, Del., which has been circularizing agents and brokers in Canada, stating that it has the representation for the United States and Canada of the following companies: L'Espoir Mutual Insurance Co., Paris, France; L'Epoque Insurance & Reinsurance Co., Paris, France; La Lovante Insurance & Reinsurance Company, Paris-Bourse, France; The Colonial Insurance Co., Lisbon, Portugal; Universal Key Registry & Insurance Association, Limited, Glasgow, Scotland; The Eastern Insurance Co., Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. The business solicited for these concerns is fire, fire and theft (valued form), inland marine and transportation, jewellery and salesmen floaters, and all risks that are on prohibited lists, policies to be issued upon receipt of forms and other information in New York. Business is also solicited to be placed with Lloyd's of London, Lancashire and General Assurance Co., Limited, London, Eng.; British Oak Insurance Co., Limited, London, Eng.; Urban Fire Insurance Co., Limited, Manchester, Eng., which business, it is stated, will have to be submitted from the New York office direct to the English office in Newcastle-on-Tyne and placed by it and policies secured direct from the head offices of the companies and forwarded to the New York office for delivery. Of all this raft of companies, there is only one which is licensed in Canada, the British Oak, and if placing any business with this company we advise doing business through its regularly licensed agents here and not through unlicensed New York brokers or insurance attorneys. All the others are not licensed, have no Government deposit to protect Canadian policyholders, and accordingly we advise leaving them alone.

INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

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Confidence in Situation Reflected in Addresses at Bank of Montreal Meeting

Sir Vincent Meredith, President, in a Survey of Conditions, Points to Tremendous Strides in Power Development and Paper Industry—Says Underlying Conditions in Country Are Sound.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager, Strongly Emphasizes Reasons Why British Capital and Emigrants Should Be Attracted to Canada—Gives Interesting Information on Many Services Rendered by the Bank to Its Customers.

Optimistic references to business conditions in Canada were made at the 109th annual general meeting of the Bank of Montreal by the president Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., and by the general manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

Sir Vincent Meredith, President, in a survey of conditions, said in part:

"A broad survey of trade conditions in the year under review finds much to hearten and little to discourage. In almost every department of commerce activity is greater and, despite keen competition, profits are larger. Confidence finds practical demonstration in increased capital investment in development of natural resources and to a lesser extent expansion of manufacturing plants. Outstanding in this respect is the growth of the pulp and paper industry, the exploitation of mineral deposits and the harnessing of water powers, closely allied industries in which she may be said to stand unrivalled. The growth of the pulp and paper industry is remarkable and has produced large profits. In ten years our exports of wood, wood products and paper have increased from \$83,000,000 to \$278,000,000. The United States consumption of newsprint is over 3,000,000 tons a year, of which Canada supplies rather more than one-half. Within the next twelve months Canadian mills now under construction will be adding about 450,000 tons a year to their present output, and unless the present rate of consumption expands, there is the possibility of a surplus of newsprint coming on the market at no distant date.

Outstanding Developments
"The power development on the Saguenay by the Aluminum Company of America is an undertaking of more than local interest. When completed, the plans provide for a total of about 1,100,000 H. P. (nearly 50% larger than that available at Niagara for Canada). The creation of this new industrial centre, with its model city of Arvida, will add materially to the resources of the Province of Quebec.

"Then we have our great mineral resources. In 1913 Canada's mineral production was \$145,000,000; in 1925, \$228,000,000, a gain of 57%. As a producer of gold, the indications are that we may soon rank second among the countries of the world, and there can be no doubt as to the vastness of our potential mineral production in general.

"Rapid as has been the development of these sources of national wealth in recent years, no limit can reasonably be put upon their progression. There is, indeed, the frequently discussed question of the extent of our pulpwood and timber resources and the danger of production in excess of current demand, but a growing sense of the vital importance of forest conservation bids fair to act as a deterrent to excess, and I hold the conviction that these mainstays of Canadian commerce will long flourish."

Survey of Conditions
The president proceeded to survey conditions in the leather and footwear industry, in textiles, iron and steel and pointed out the possibility of a slowing down in the building trades following a very active period. The noticeable improvement of business has brought with it a decline in unemployment.

"The aggregate of Canada's foreign trade still expands, having had a value of \$1,295,500,000 in the seven months ending October 31st, or \$42,999,999 more than in the corresponding period last year. The character of the trade, however, is changing, imports having increased and exports decreased as a consequence of which the favorable balance has diminished."

Trend Upward

Describing present conditions in Canada, the president drew the conclusion that the Dominion has emerged from the shadow of restricted business, unsatisfactory earnings and indifferent balance sheets and the trend of business is now distinctly upward in practically all lines of trade. I cannot see any indication that this period of prosperity is soon coming to an end. I believe the underlying conditions are sound and the future can be viewed with confidence."

General Manager's Address

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor in his address, said in part:

He declared that there were very few new Canadian issues floated in London during the past year, and apparently there is little prospect of an early re-entry to that market. He added, however, that American capital continues to flow into Canada.

Outstanding Facts

Three outstanding facts regarding Canada are stressed in the report, with a view to informing potential investors in Great Britain who have the welfare of the Empire at heart. Firstly it is pointed out that less than 50 years ago the three Prairie provinces were uninhabited. Today on the fertile plains is a population of two million prosperous people, with millions of rich and idle acres awaiting settlers. In 1900 the value of the field crops of these provinces is given at 32 million dollars; now it is close to 700 millions.

Secondly, although Canada is known as an agricultural country, it may not be realized abroad that the gross value of our manufactured products in 1924, the last obtainable figures, was \$2,695,000,000, nearly twice the agricultural production for the same year.

Thirdly, such progress has been made in harnessing water power, that Canada is now the second country per capita in this respect in the world. "When developments now under way are complete, Canada will have in use 4,500,000 horse power, representing a capital investment in power plants and transmission lines of \$34 million dollars."

"These three facts alone," the General Manager says, "should be enough to attract the notice of British engineers, promoters, investors, manufacturers and intending emigrants."

Many Services Rendered

As illustrating the Bank's settled determination to keep in the van of banking progress, let me mention some comparatively new special services we now render to our clients and the public at large.

At the Head Office of the Bank several special departments are in operation, each of them manned by specialists in their respective lines. We have, for instance, a Foreign Department, which keeps in constant touch with all important foreign countries, facilitates the foreign trade relations of our clients, and endeavors to create or increase, among persons and firms abroad, an interest in this country and its opportunities.

A second department watches the hourly fluctuations in the many foreign exchanges and disseminates this information through the medium of our system of private telegraph wires to central points and thence to our hundreds of offices throughout Canada. We are thus able to give to the public facilities in exchange transactions and the benefit of the closest competitive rates.

We have also a department which specializes in securities, maintaining contact at all times with the markets in this country and abroad. The services of this department are at the disposal of our clients through the medium of any of our offices.

As you are no doubt aware, the Bank for several years has been publishing weekly reports upon the condition of our Canadian crops during the growing season. Further, we are now issuing a monthly Business Summary covering all phases of business activity throughout Canada and in the several countries where we maintain offices. Copies of this Summary are sent free to anyone on request.

In the past few years our Bank has distributed to the farmers of Canada more than 150,000 copies of excellent handbooks dealing with farming subjects, and the many letters of appreciation received have shown that our efforts to further the interests of this section of our population, and to increase their profits, are widely appreciated.

Not all of these services perhaps are directly remunerative, but we believe they have all been of very definite value. They are broadening the facilities available to our clients, creating good will, and demonstrating that the Bank is keenly concerned in the public welfare and in furthering the general interests of this country.



Mr. Pickwell in Calgary

ONE frosty day in November our Western representative, Mr. F. C. Pickwell, arrived in Calgary. As he had been travelling for about six weeks all over the Western and Pacific Provinces and States he was unaware of an article entitled, "Is There Oil in Alberta?" But he tells us in a recent letter that he was not left long unaware of that most inopportune and criminal production (in the view of people who had worshipped so long at the wonder of the Turner Valley wells that they could not conceive of a survey along any lines which did not give it first place). Here are some excerpts from his letter:

"Innocently, I walked right into one of the oil headquarters, and soon found the environment quite hectic. A cross-current bombardment started from a rapidly assembled group, and we thrashed the business out to at least one temporary finish. Critics were to the right, to the left, in front, and in the rear. They had the Western representative of SATURDAY NIGHT just where they wanted him at a psychological time. What a life!—but, with it all, such thrills! Alberta air always makes one so light hearted. That was a saving grace.

One gentleman was full of the oil theme, for he had just penned a hostile letter to the editor. Others planned to do likewise, and so were equally well primed. A third had worked himself into a mood necessary for a fitting reply, but was afraid the editor would not print it if he did relieve his mind. Imagine such timidity in a Turner Valley operator! Mixing compliments with censure, another intimated that SATURDAY NIGHT had early in the summer published the sanest and fairest article on the Alberta Oil situation, which had come out of the East—and did not even cash in with an advertising special. Calcarians thought so highly of the story that copies were mailed to many distant points. Following that precedent, why such a damaging and misleading article on their oil industry now? One business man intimated that his stenographer had been so incensed on reading the last oil story that she wanted to know if SATURDAY NIGHT could not be burned from the mails. The more she read, the hotter the dear girl got. Still another solved it all through Imperial Oil Company propaganda. They wanted to scare away the little fellows and then corral the oil fields for themselves. That's right, ventured a left supporter. Why, they were not the real pioneers anyway, said a friend at the right. They followed the trail blazed by Mr. Dingman and others.

"What is the policy of SATURDAY NIGHT anyway? requested a prosperous looking gentleman at my rear. Answer: To consider first the small investor rather than the promoter. "Question: Why did SATURDAY NIGHT publish that old U.S. map, presuming to show that the Montana oil basin stopped at the other side of the border? Answer: That could merely be taken to show a prank of Nature favorable to the American state, long a mystery to Canadian border residents, and useful. It had no bearing on the interior of Alberta as a whole. And so on, and so on.

Note by Editor—I might add to Mr. Pickwell's rejoinder that promoters of oil stock companies and holders of leases in Southern Alberta had labored for hours in my office to convince me that their particular properties were valuable because of the success in Montana. Their talk left a strong impression on me and therefore this article appeared to me as interesting because of giving such good information as I could get about the relation of the two fields.

Later I met a pioneer oil man, whose many years in the ups and downs of the game have tempered his optimism and matured his judgment. What did he think about the SATURDAY NIGHT story? "Why," he said, "I just had a telephone call from an Indian lady (the wife of a parson, I think he said) wanting to know what I thought about that 'dreadful story.' She fairly gasped when I told her, in my opinion, it was the best thing that had ever happened to Alberta oil interests. We have now entered the realm of national thought, in financial discussions. That is how it should be. There is no cause for excitement or any bitter feeling."

Later, on the street, I met a Calgary man of national reputation who holds stock in a number of Western oil companies and, I believe, has leases as well. He said to me, "I have read that article, and consider it an able summing-up of the situation. I see nothing to criticize. I see no real reason for all this excitement."

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Bond Market Strong
THE market apparently is becoming more dependent upon the year-end disbursements as a source of strength, and is deriving less support from the trade returns from leading industries. These are becoming definitely spotty," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"Bank loans are still showing no tendency to over-expand; and the crop moving and autumn trade are now so far advanced that in the natural course of events we should not fear any over-expansion of loans prior to the autumn of 1927 at earliest. General indications or prob-

abilities are that it ought not to be expected then. Accordingly, the bond market remains in a very strong position.

"The profits of industrial companies during the first nine months of this year show an average increase of about 32 per cent, as compared with a gain of only about 5 per cent. in the volume of general trade and production. Thus extra high operating efficiency is implied."

Sidney M. Colgate Says Americans Approve Government Control

THE people of New York State displayed extraordinary interest in the recent battle in Ontario for Government control of liquor, according to Sidney M. Colgate, President of Colgate & Company, the oldest makers of soaps and perfumes on the American continent.

"New York is extremely wet," Mr. Colgate remarked when seen in the office of W. G. M. Shephard, of Montreal. "It has long been the belief of our more thoughtful citizens that the system of government control in the Province of Quebec is the best solution yet found for the sale of spirits and wines. There is immense dissatisfaction in the United States over the Volstead Act. It is difficult to say what the ultimate outcome will be—it is much harder to expunge an amendment from the constitution than it is to add a new one. Aside from the tragedy of wholesale disrespect for the law of the land, the Government of the United States is losing hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue, by reason of the illicit trading in spirits that is so prevalent."

Mr. Colgate is a grandson of the founder of the Colgate Company, William Colgate, who started building the family fortune 120 years ago. The present president has been active in the business since 1886, since which time the business has increased 25 times, and is a comparatively young man. "Many men get out of active life too early. Without any active interest in life they deteriorate. The way to keep young is to travel with the younger set.

"Our factory in Montreal has been a great advantage to us. We have been able to meet competition as we could not have met it operating from a base in the United States. We have been able to give employment to Canadian labor and our relations with the Canadian workmen have been most happy. We find in the United States that paying higher wages to working people has been in a large measure responsible for the general prosperity of the country. The luxury of today becomes the necessity of tomorrow, and prosperity includes all classes. The American workman is now buying expensive automobiles.

"The farmers are the only class in the United States who appear to be consistently dissatisfied with our material progress. They have been misled into thinking that the Government ought to do something for them. They might adopt the attitude of the silk makers of Lyons with profit to themselves. One of the French kings touched by some unique service rendered by the silk-makers called them to him to thank them. 'What can the Government do for you?' he asked. 'Sire, let us alone,' was their wise reply. Our experience with Government-operated railways taught us the weakness of paternalism in business enterprise. One had only to look at the tape to realize the improvement the American railways have made since returning to private ownership.

The reason that the sales of soap have increased so remarkably in the last few decades is ascribed by Mr. Colgate to the fact that the world war proved soap to be the greatest germicide known to medical science. The Colgate Company supplied all the soap used by the Rockefeller Foundation. "Smallpox and other dirt diseases have been wiped out by cleanliness," said Mr. Colgate. "The more people crowd their families into small apartments the greater the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness."

Mr. Colgate is very proud of the fact that his great-great-grandfather was British. This ancestor was Robert Colgate, of Seven Oaks, Kent, a school mate of the younger Pitt, Robert Colgate went about making speeches in sympathy with the French revolutionists and the idea of democracy. In 1791 his name was on a list of 100 to be executed if there should be any uprising in England. Pitt sent a special messenger to warn Colgate that his name was on the prescribed list. Colgate decided to settle in the new American republic and it was his

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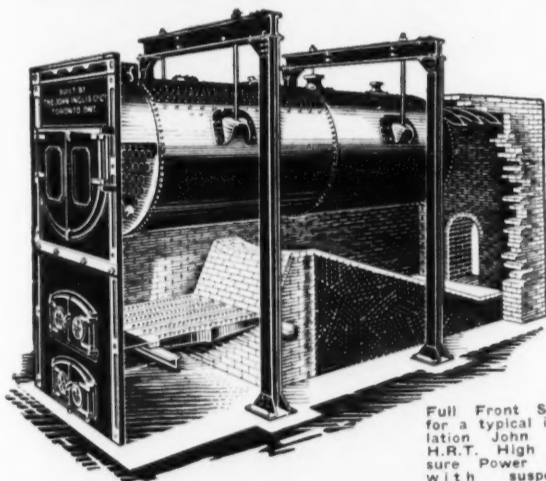
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Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly distribution of \$0.50 on the common stock has been declared this day, payable Dec. 21, 1926, to common stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 16, 1926.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Sec'y. & Treas.
Dec. 16, 1926, N.Y.



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son, William, who commenced to make soap in a humble way. The Colgate Company is now the largest manufacturer of soap in the world.

National City Bank to Increase Capital

AN INCREASE of \$25,000,000 in the capital stock of The National City Bank of New York which will bring the capital of that institution up to \$75,000,000 will be recommended to the stockholders at the annual meeting of the Bank scheduled to be held January 11, 1927. At the same

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time the capital and surplus of The National City Company will be increased by a like amount. The stock will be offered to shareholders at a price of \$200 a share on the basis of one share of new stock for each two shares of stock now held. Half of the purchase price will be applied to increasing the capital stock of the bank and half to increasing the capital stock and surplus of The National City Company. After the increase the capital of the Bank will be \$75,000,000, its surplus \$50,000,000, and undivided profits more than \$15,000,000, further strengthening the Bank in its position as the largest banking institution in the United States. The capital of The National City Company will be \$25,000,000, and its surplus \$25,000,000, with substantial undivided profits. Earning power of The National City Bank and its allied institutions gives promise that the present rate of dividends, equivalent to \$20 a share on the Bank's stock, can be maintained on the larger capital. The increase is explained as in accordance with the National City Bank's policy of branch banking extension in New York City. The growth of the business of its Foreign branches, and the taking over of the major activities of The International Banking Corporation now in process. It is also designed to maintain a somewhat larger ratio of capital and surplus to expanding deposits than is dictated by general banking practice. If the increase is approved the new stock will be offered to stockholders of record January 15, 1927, all subscriptions being payable in full at the Head Office of the Bank in New York funds on or before February 15th. Interim certificates will be issued upon payment of subscriptions. After February 15th the new stock will share subsequent dividends with the old stock.

Since its establishment in 1812 with a paid-in capital of \$300,000 the National City Bank of New York has made a conspicuous record for progressive banking practice through 114 years of world history, and the latest comptroller of the currency statement shows capital of \$50,000,000, surplus of \$50,000,000, deposits of \$963,554,000, and total resources of \$1,281,494,000. The National City organization is world wide in extent with branches operating in 75 of the most important financial and commercial cities in 22 countries, besides more than 50 offices of The National City Company, which is affiliated with the Bank, located in the principal financial centres of the United States and Canada, and 4,000 correspondents dotting the globe. Conspicuous among its foreign locations are 25 branches in important cities on the Island of Cuba.

Big Improvement in Ontario's Finances

A REDUCTION of \$4,500,000 in the annual deficit, which now stands at \$389,000; a decrease of \$77,000 in expenditures, and an increase of \$4,280,000 in revenues—these are the high spots in the annual balance-sheet of the Province of Ontario, covering the fiscal year ending October 31, 1926. The enormous improvement in Ontario's financial condition under the regime of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson is most effectively demonstrated by a comparison of the annual deficits since his Government assumed power. For the year ending October 31, 1923, the final year of the Drury administration, there was a deficit of \$14,722,925. At the end of the following year, which was the first of the Ferguson regime, the deficit was \$8,325,645. As of October 31, 1925, the deficit was \$4,859,375. As of October 31, 1926, it was \$389,000. If the same rate of improvement is maintained, next year's statement will show a surplus of around four million dollars. A truly remarkable achievement for so short a time.

During the year the province collected the sum of \$50,884,710, an increase of \$4,281,000 over the revenue of 1925. Ordinary expenditures exclusive of interest amounted to \$34,146,323, in comparison with last year's total of \$34,224,000. Capital expenditure decreased during the year by \$1,165,000 to \$13,859,252. Interest charges were cut by over \$100,000 to \$17,128,373, the reduction being effected principally by renewing maturing high-rate bonds at a lower and better rate. In new taxes \$3,376,000 was collected from the gasoline tax and \$346,739 from the luxury tax.

The year is notable not alone for the practical results which have been achieved, but for the further significant fact that for the first time in many years interest charges have failed to mount. The deficit of \$389,000 which is reported is over \$100,000 less than the \$500,000 estimate which Hon. Mr. Price gave to the House when delivering his budget speech last year.

Going back again to 1923 to get a comparison with the last statement of

the Drury government, the showing made by Hon. Dr. Monteith this year reveals a \$14,332,000 reduction in the annual deficit, a \$1,100,000 decrease in annual ordinary expenditure, an \$11,200,000 decrease in annual capital expenditure, and a \$16,770,000 increase in annual ordinary revenue.

Royal Bank Increases Capital

AN INCREASE of \$5,600,000 in its capital stock has been announced by the Royal Bank of Canada. The new shares will be allotted at a price of \$200 per share to shareholders of record of Dec. 11 in proportion to their then holdings. Each shareholder will be entitled to approximately one new share for every five shares already held.

When payments under the new issues are completed, the paid-up capital of the bank will be \$30,000,000, and the reserve fund at the same time will be increased to \$30,000,000. The new issue of shares is in line with the usual banking practice of increasing capital as the deposit and business of a bank increase.

Apart from four million dollars stock allotted in 1925 to acquire the Union Bank of Canada, there has been no new stock issued by the Royal Bank of Canada since 1920. Since the latter date the business of the bank has been steadily growing, and the decision of the board to issue further capital stock in order to take care adequately of the bank's increasing connection was to be expected. As is well known, the bank has an extensive organization in Canada where its branches, distributed from coast to coast, number 760.

In addition, there are over 100 branches in other countries with which Canada has important international banks, and has been a larger factor in the development of Canada's trade both domestic and foreign. The substantial addition to capital now being made indicates the directors' determination that the bank's facilities shall keep pace with the ever-growing needs of its clientele.

Saskatchewan farmers in 1925 took in \$54,806,480 from the sale of grain, field crops and live stock, according to the annual report of B. W. Neely, statistician for the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The grains, including flax, made up \$351,990,000 of the total field crops—peas, beans, potatoes, roots, corn, hay, clover, alfalfa, etc., brought \$12,687,000; farm products, including butter, cheese, milk, wool, furs, poultry, etc., added another \$35,017,480 and livestock \$135,117,000.

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2. Discuss its practical provisions with this Company. Our wide experience in Executorship might suggest a more practical method of achieving the result in mind.

3. Name the Canada Permanent as Executor and Trustee.

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MONTREAL

TORONTO:—FEDERAL BUILDING

Howey Gold Mines Prospects

Key Mining Company of Red Lake Region Has Reasonable Likelihood of Developing Into Profitable Mine — Diamond Drilling Shows Uniformity of Mineralization—Conservative Estimate Places \$8 a Ton as Probable Gross Return from Mining

By J. A. McRae

PLANS are nearly completed in connection with financing the development of Howey Gold Mines, Ltd., on a big scale. The object in view is to provide definitely for at least \$400,000 with which to equip and develop the property. In addition to this would be tentative arrangements to provide an additional \$500,000 with which to construct a mill.

The financial arrangements have not been entirely concluded at the time of writing, and a complete outline of the financial affairs would be premature at this time.

In order, however, to secure for SATURDAY NIGHT a general outline of the conditions of the property, I have sought out the definite statements of outstanding mining authorities. Armed with these opinions and statements, together with having made a personal examination of the property, I then consulted the official records of the diamond drilling operations which Dome Mines Company conducted on the property.

A study of all the evidence, and a careful checking up on the diamond drill log has been sufficient to suggest reasonable likelihood of Howey Gold Mines ultimately developing into a mine of considerable magnitude.

Very few mining prospects in all Northern Ontario have ever been put to such a severe test as was the Howey. Certainly, no gold mining prospect was ever so thoroughly explored by diamond drill. The area selected for the diamond drill test was approximately 1,000 feet in length. The reason for selecting this area was because of the fact that surface sampling showed continuous ore for that length. Holes were drilled along the deposit at intervals of about 50 feet apart. The holes each tapped the vein at 300 to 500 feet in depth. In each and every case the diamond drill core showed remarkable uniformity of mineralization. There were sections, of course, of moderate value, and there were sections, too, of comparatively high values, such, for instance, as \$41 across nine feet. However, a complete survey of the diamond drill log suggests a deposit of ore averaging approximately \$8 per ton across an average width of 12 to 14 feet. In arriving at this average, certain high assays were eliminated. As a matter of fact, I have secured the opinion of one of the more eminent gold mining authorities in America who expresses the view that the deposit will probably mine out at substantially more than \$8 per ton.

The deepest hole put down on the Howey was to 520 feet in depth. The core showed continuity of the favorable geological structure, and also indicated ore of excellent grade. The sludge from the hole carried more than double the \$8 average mentioned elsewhere.

In dealing with these diamond drill records, it is interesting to turn to other gold mines in Northern Ontario where diamond drilling has been done. I have before me a tracing which shows the results obtained from the first representative diamond drill hole to be put down on Hollinger Consolidated. The highest values indicated in a hole to over 2,000 feet in depth were \$25 per ton, and this across a width of less than two feet. Several other veins were intersected, some of them several feet in width, but with the average values being less than \$7 per ton. Also, I have secured from Harry Oakes, president of Lake Shore Mines, a brief outline of the results of diamond drilling on that extremely rich mine. Mr. Oakes pointed out to your correspondent that two diamond drill holes put down on Lake Shore failed to indicate a solitary pound of ore, despite the fact that the holes penetrated what is now known as No. 2 vein and in which tens of millions of dollars in gold appear to be assured.

In looking back over the experience on Hollinger and Lake Shore, and reviewing again the results obtained on Howey Gold Mines, it would appear as though the Red Lake field is assured of having a gold mine of outstanding importance.

Some factors which stand out in connection with the Howey, and also in connection with the adjoining holdings of McIntyre are these:

The porphyry in which the Howey fracture occurs is about 100 feet in width. This porphyry projects up through keewatin formation seemingly

in the shape of a "tongue." It appears to have its apex on McIntyre, and appears to dip in an easterly direction down through the Howey property. This may indicate that the McIntyre claims embrace only the end or a small part of the favorable structure, but with more or less indefinite depth of favorable structure on the Howey. Another factor of importance is that the diamond drill log shows the deposit to have increased in importance accordingly as the diamond drill campaign extended toward the east.

On the strength of this improvement toward the east, mining authorities have recommended a central shaft to be put down at the easterly limit to which diamond drilling was done. One drill hole was put down about 1,800 feet east of the McIntyre boundary, but this hole flattened and appears to have passed over the top of the gradually dipping porphyry structure. Further checking of this section will be undertaken in due course by putting down a deeper hole, and there is a possibility that the central shaft may be put down much farther to the east than might be expected at this time.

Engineers for the Howey have recommended a three-compartment shaft, to a depth of 500 feet as a first objective, and with a view toward laying out underground work for a mill of 500 to 750 tons daily capacity.

Rights have been secured to develop power in the near vicinity where about 13,000 horsepower is available. Lumber and transportation interests have expressed a willingness to enter into the field and take over the power development. In addition to this is the fact that the new power line to be built from Lake du Bonnet to Central Manitoba Mines will reach within 50 miles of the Howey, thereby opening out possibilities of an extension of this line. Power costs in that event would benefit from the \$18 rate prevailing in Manitoba.

Provided the financial arrangements reach consummation in time, it is intended to commence freighting operations on a big scale during the opening days of the new year. While the rush of a year ago was very spectacular with its snowshoes and dog trains, and while prospectors swarmed in hundreds to the new country, yet the freighting operations required to establish a big gold mine would create more haulage over the Red Lake trail than did the stamened of a year ago when at its greatest height.

Howey Gold Mines Company, Ltd., is capitalized at \$5,000,000 in the form of 5,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 each. The original holders of the property own 2,500,000 shares, while 2,500,000 shares were left in the treasury. Dome Mines Company secured upwards of 600,000 of the treasury shares in consideration for work and cash paid. However, J. E. Hammell, manager of the Howey, purchased these shares back from the Dome Company. The shares were paid for in cash and are now back in the Howey treasury — the company, although with the mine extensively explored, still having the 2,500,000 shares in full in its treasury.

Percy Ham Sentenced

PERCY D. HAM, Toronto, the former Land Titles clerk whose illegal bond transactions during 1925 and 1926 involved some of his friends and business associates in losses that are said to have totalled \$648,947, was sentenced to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary by Judge Coatsworth on December 7, following his conviction on fifteen out of sixteen counts in an indictment charging forgery, uttering and false pretences. In finding Ham guilty on the counts stated, the judge said that there had been no suggestion of restitution, and said he saw nothing whatever in the case that called for leniency. Sentence was preceded by moving pleas for clemency by Ham's counsel, W. K. Murphy and Col. G. F. McFarland, who referred to the prisoner's war service with the P. P. C. L. L. his parents and his wife. The case excited an unusual degree of public interest, due to the extraordinary nature of the bond deals, totalling many millions, engineered by Ham; the fact that it was possible for a mere clerk, earning a small salary, to engage in deals of such magnitude, and the prominence of his family, for whom there has been keen sympathy.

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DECEMBER 18, 1926

SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 18, 1926



MRS. HOWARD FERGUSON WHEN SHE WAS PRESENTED TO THEIR MAJESTIES AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Mrs. Howard Ferguson
 Wife of Honorable Howard Ferguson,
 Premier of Ontario
By Gertrude Pringle

WHEN Mrs. Howard Ferguson was asked for an interview she courteously granted the request, remarking, however, that in her opinion she had little or nothing to say about herself that would be particularly interesting to the general public.

"After all," she protested, "I am only one of many practical Canadian women who are endeavoring to do their best in the sphere in which they happen to be placed."

Yet as the wife of the Premier of Ontario, Mrs. Ferguson fills an important position in the province and therefore a special interest attaches to her personality. On more than one occasion the Premier has attributed his presence and attainments in public life to her counsel and encouragement. Decidedly the well-known companionship of this couple is typical of what is most charming in the home life of the Canadian people.

Mrs. Ferguson makes no pretensions to platform talent, and is rarely heard in public. Yet when an occasion requires it she can address an audience in a simple, earnest, womanly way that always carries its own appeal. Nor is she without a touch of humor in her remarks. For instance, in addressing a Toronto audience some months ago she startled her hearers by saying she had discovered she held second place in her husband's affection. The rival, she explained, was none other than the Province of Ontario, which occupied the first place in his regard and had the chief claim upon his time. Those who know how much is demanded of public men and their families will appreciate the aptness of this pleasantry. In Mrs. Ferguson's case, however, the sacrifice is made ungrudgingly.

Asked what interested her most, she answered simply, "My husband's work, and it always has." This is very natural in a woman who, like Mrs. Ferguson, is a close student of public affairs, has definite and clear-cut opinions upon political and public matters, and moreover is very much in sympathy with the objects and aims of her husband. This is shown by her frequent attendance at the Legislature during important debates, even when the House remains sitting well into the night. A recent article in a Canadian magazine refers to this interesting phase of Mrs. Ferguson's personality, as follows:

"Few public men have been blessed with so capable and efficient a helpmate; in fact many of the Premier's friends claim that Mrs. Ferguson is the better politician of the two. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt as to her ability and her political sagacity, and in addition, a courage of the highest order."

It was this courage that decided her husband's course of action on a very important occasion. After the election of 1919, when the Conservatives went down under the deluge of farmer votes, the result of war-time issues, Mr. Ferguson was offered an opportunity to retire from public life, and accept a position which would have brought him an income of at least thirty thousand dollars a year. The offer was particularly attractive just then because Mrs.

Ferguson's health was not of the best, and the prospect of quiet and domestic comfort was very alluring. About that time, however, an attack was made upon the administration of Mr. Ferguson while he was Minister of Lands and Forests, and an effort put forth to discredit his record in public life. There was no doubt as to Mr. Ferguson's desire to meet his accusers and fight the issue to a finish. But on account of his wife's health he felt uncertain as to the wisdom of this course from a domestic point of view. However, the matter was settled emphatically by Mrs. Ferguson, who said, "We will stay." At all events, Mr. Ferguson did stay—to be installed as Conservative leader. He faced and confounded his accusers, and afterwards received from the public the notable endorsement which placed him in the Premier's chair.

In discussing this incident, the point that most concerned Mrs. Ferguson was the injustice of the attack, in view of the sacrifices her husband had made to serve the Province of Ontario. "Public life," she remarked, "is usually undertaken at a personal sacrifice, for most public men could have worked with more advantage to themselves in professional or commercial life. When my husband entered the Cabinet he sold out all his mining claims, as his Department administered mining affairs. He did this in order that he might be clear of all imputation of profiting by his position. These interests which he sacrificed became afterwards of enormous value. This is one of the reasons why the attack upon him hurt me so much."

Yet the nervous strain undermined Mrs. Ferguson's health, so that for nearly two years after Mr. Ferguson became Premier she was practically an invalid, and could give little attention to the social demands upon her position. Happily at the beginning of this year her strength was renewed, and she is her former self again, capably filling the place that her circumstances require her to occupy—that of a gracious, tactful hostess.

One of the principal factors in restoring her health was the visit she made with her husband to Great Britain and Europe last year. There was much to interest them in the Old Country; and the complete change brought about a sense of detachment from their ordinary duties. Mrs. Ferguson who, like her husband, is a loyal Britisher, came back feeling more pride and confidence than ever in the Mother Country.

Like many prominent Canadians who go to England, they were presented at Court. After the presentation and again later on, Mrs. Ferguson was accorded an opportunity of meeting the Queen, less formally first at the opening of the Canada Building, and then at the garden party at Buckingham Palace.

Speaking of her impressions with regard to their Majesties' Drawing-rooms, Mrs. Ferguson said, "There is no reason why anyone should be at all apprehensive about being presented at Court; the ceremony itself is so simple and natural there is little to be told about it. As a pageant it is well worth while. Looking back to it now I see it as a delightful picture full of color and movement. The Queen, as we all know from her pictures, is a regal woman, whose crown of white hair is most becoming. She is above all kindly and desirous of putting everyone at ease. This atmosphere pervaded the presentation, so that everyone seemed to enter quickly into the spirit of the occasion."

"At the garden party there was a simple human touch which appealed greatly to us all, when the younger

members of the Royal Family on paying their respects to Her Majesty greeted her with kisses. The gathering was perhaps remarkable in that three visiting queens were present, namely, Queen Marie of Roumania—always a picturesque personage; Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and also the Queen of the Hellenes. I noticed that all the Royal ladies avoided extremes of fashion in their dress, but seemed to have a characteristic style of their own, well adapted to their rank and dignity."

Mrs. Ferguson herself always seems to choose clothes that are appropriate and becoming. That this is not the result of any studied effort is well known. What she will wear on any occasion is the last thing she thinks of. Discussing dress, she remarked, "While of course I love pretty clothes, as do most women, just as I enjoy a good picture or a beautiful scene, my only rules with regard to dressing are to choose one's colors carefully and to have simple things. One does not need a great variety of garments. It is worth while being practical in this matter as in everything else. In a small community, such as I have long been accustomed to live in, one has to be able to do many things in a household, and cannot devote over-much time to the matter of raiment." This brought to Mrs. Ferguson's mind some happy and amusing incidents of her home life, and she laughingly recalled some rapid changes she had to make, from cooking attire to dinner dress.

"The wife of a public man has to be rather resourceful," she explained. "A great many demands and frequently unexpected ones are made upon the domestic arrangements. Meeting all sorts of people, and complying with their standards of living—irrespective of financial considerations—involve careful management."

As in everything else, Mrs. Ferguson is very practical in her patriotism. Like her husband she believes in encouraging the consumption of domestic and British goods. When purchasing, she will always choose Canadian articles, and failing these, those of British manufacture. Commenting on this, she said, "I believe this common-sense kind of patriotism is growing in our country, and it will mean a great deal for the future of Canada and the Empire."

Incidentally it may be observed that one of the Toronto Chapters of the Daughters of the Empire is named after the Premier's wife.

While Mrs. Ferguson was an ardent snowshoer in her early days, and benefitted much from this vigorous exercise, she has not yielded to the lure of golf. Neither is she a keen bridge player, although she enjoys a quiet rubber. Much of her spare time is spent in reading and study.

Recalling her girlhood days, she said, "In our home we were expected to spend our leisure time in studying languages or practising music—doing something in fact to improve the mind. My mother, a real North of Ireland woman, had rather strict ideas as to duty. She was quite a student herself, and taught us to read intelligently. We had to consult the dictionary whenever we came across unfamiliar words, and to search the map for places that were unknown to us." The result of this home training was to develop a lasting habit of study. Mrs. Ferguson, who was then Ella Cumming, distinguished herself as a student, and her only brother, who took up the profession of Medicine, became a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, England.

Kemptville figures prominently in the lives of both Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. Here it was they met as children and formed the youthful attachment which ripened into lifelong comradeship. Their home there, graced by its charming hostess, has long been a community centre. Their love of children, intensified by the memory of their only child, a little boy whom they early lost, has made the Ferguson residence the rendezvous of young and old alike. There is therefore a sentiment attaching to the old Kemptville place, so that it still remains their home, although public obligations have compelled them to live in

Toronto. Until recently the Toronto home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson was on St. George Street, but early in the summer they removed to a very comfortable residence on Poplar Plains Road, a quiet location, where they have a charming garden. Quite frequently though they go to Kemptville for rest and to renew and keep alive old associations.

Mrs. Ferguson, naturally enough, is deeply attached to Eastern Ontario, where most of her life has been spent, and where so much of nature's unspoiled beauty is preserved. As one who has travelled extensively, visiting most of the countries of Europe, several of the South American republics, and familiar practically with the whole of Canada, her judgment as to the relative attractions of different places is worth having.

"There is no country in all the wide world as lovely as our own Canada," declares Mrs. Ferguson. "Each province has its special charm and attraction. The beauty of the provinces by the sea is a revelation to those who visit them for the first time. Quebec is quaint and picturesque, with an old world atmosphere all its own. The West is so full of energy, and such stupendous works of nature, that it challenges admiration and surprise. And what shall I say of Ontario, which, as a native daughter, I may be allowed to regard as the gem of them all. There is nothing to rival its fertile fields, its natural beauties, and its homelike countryside, reminding one at times of England at its best. Surely no Canadian who has not seen his own country can know Canada or appreciate its worth. I would strongly recommend a better acquaintance with ourselves and our country, and to bring this about enlist the co-operation and support of all patriotic Canadian women."

London's Biggest Postbag

TEN tons a day is the average weight of the outgoing mail from his Majesty's Stationery Office. It is London's biggest postbag, and there is something in it for every corner of the world.

It is from here that invitations to the British Industries Fair have been sent out during the last few days to addresses from China to Peru, from Fiji to Persia. Sixty-one machines, one of which would be a proud possession in any City Office, are busy.

It is the largest automatic addressing equipment in the country—probably the largest in the world. Its output is 120,000 envelopes, wrappers, or circulars a day, or 33,000,000 a year. Eighteen machines stamp out metal stencils incessantly. Forty-three machines swallow up traysful of them and belch out an avalanche of addressed envelopes. One machine, larger than the rest, turns them out at the rate of 5,000 an hour.

In other rooms in filing cabinets are long trays of stencils or plates—2,000,000 in all—in alphabetical order, and these are added to at the rate of 2,000 a day. Your own name and address may be there.

For the British Industries Fair alone 130,000 addresses are kept. Before next February close on 1,000,000 letters will have been sent out on behalf of the Fair, and between-whiles the monster addressing machine will have been busy with National Savings Certificates, Post Office Savings Bank forms, and even the dreaded buff envelopes of the Income Tax Commissioners. For all are dealt with equally competently and efficiently by this automatic office boy, this monster of modern business. Little do the cheerful, bobbed-haired girls who control the machines think of the emotions their missives bring to 120,000 homes a day. Money wanted, money granted—all communications are merely "prints" to his Majesty's Stationery Office.

The wonder is that nothing ever gets mixed up. If ever you receive a National Savings voucher instead of an income tax demand you will know what has happened. Some girl has put the wrong tray of addresses into a machine. But that never happens at the Stationery Office. No such luck!



THE RESIDENCE OF HON. AND MRS. HOWARD FERGUSON AT KEMPTVILLE, ONTARIO.

December 18, 1926

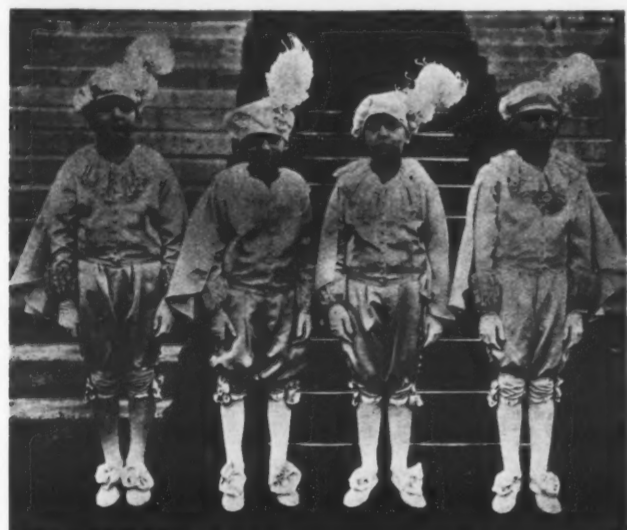
SATURDAY NIGHT — "The Paper Worth While"

27



ALTHOUGH it may seriously affect the relations between the two countries I must put on record that we have had lately some of the most abominable weather one could imagine. Not cold—that is probably in store for us as the starlings have been flying south in great numbers—but wet and dreary. The sun did come out last Sunday and it was a day to dream of, but it was followed at once by one when the rain fell without intermission from the time one woke in

Hood's Military ball to be held in Nottingham when the Robin Hoods' band will play. Incidentally and by reason of a train of thought which is easily traced I might mention that Miss Lena Ashwell is producing a Christmas play Mr. Alfred Noyes' "Robin Hood" at the Century Theatre. This will be its first performance in England. Canadians have missed a great treat in the cancelling of Mr. Alfred Noyes' proposed visit to Canada owing to the lamented death of his devoted and charming wife.



THE ROYAL WEDDING AT BRUSSELS
The four pages, all under ten years of age and the sons of Count Felix de Merode, Count Eugene de Grunne, Count de Lannoy and Count Edouard d'Outremont, who carried the 37 foot train of the wedding gown of Princess Astrid at her marriage in Brussels to the Crown Prince Leopold.

the morning until one tumbled into bed late at night after a jolly dinner which was quite unaffected by climatic conditions. This was the St. Andrew's Day dinner given at the Lyceum Club where so many good things originate. Lady Aberdeen was chairman, and Lord Aberdeen told some amusing stories which were capped by the Master of Elibank who was there with his charming pretty wife, also by Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., who is the new Chairman of the Conservative Party Organization. Mr. Davidson, by the way, whose family has Canadian connections, is one of the outstanding young men of the party. He is a son of the late Sir James Mackenzie Davidson of Aberdeen and has held many posts, beginning as Private Secretary to Lord Crewe when Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Bonar Law, and until this new appointment was Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty. He is also a Companion of Honour, a distinction claimed by only 38 men. However, to return to the dinner. Other guests were Miss Haldane, sister of the famous Lord Haldane, Lord and Lady Haddo, the Rev. Archibald Fleming of St. Columba Church and Mrs. Fleming, and Sir David Murray, P. R. I., and as the majority of the people present were Scotch or partly Scotch the whole affair went with a swing. The women wore their clan sashes and some of the men the kilt, haggis was borne in by the chef preceded by a piper, and the delicacy was served with a drap of Barley Bree and chappit Tatties, followed by Roast Bubbly Jock, and, for a sweet, Snow Frae Ben Nevis. So you see.

One or two of the Scotch jokes were new to me. For example the tale of the two young men in the Aberdeen tram who gazed at a pretty girl opposite. One generously offered to introduce the other to the pretty lassie; "Ayn" said the smitten one, "but we'll jist wait till she's paid her fare". According to Lord Aberdeen, however, the town of Aberdeen employs two men regularly to invent these tales.

ONE of the interesting features of the early winter season is the list of Hunt Balls which appears in the large newspapers. There are also the county and the Service Balls and just to read the list makes one realize something of all the fun and good fellowship that is abroad when the people who know each other and have the same interests meet to dance away the hours in aid of some good cause, or just for fun. I observe with interest that the Badsworth Farmers and Subscribers' Hunt Ball is to take place soon, that the Devon and Somerset Stagbonds Hunt Ball will be held at Minehead, and that the Trowbridge Foot Beagles Annual Hunt Ball is to be held early in January. Also in that month the New Forest Spinners give their dance at Brockenhurst, but the ball with a really romantic name is the Robin

IT IS noticeable this year that gifts while handsome and good are also useful. It is going to be the fashion to give something that can be used and not looked at with a grateful heart (this sounds rather mixed) through the haze of affection, and then put away because one does not know what to do with it. Suggested as gifts, besides the usual stockings, gloves, and evening bags, a fireproof dish is an electro-plated stand with handles, a Thermos Toby jug, boxes of good soap, a velvet coat, a nest of tables, handmade underclothes, a beautiful feather flower for an evening gown, a box of tall candles for a dinner table, and things to eat in abundance. But the London shops are so lovely and their stock so varied that it would be almost an effort to get anything very undesirable. Yet stay—I have seen cushions the sight of which must have caused strong men to feel faint. I greatly fear that someone, or more than one, is thinking of these expensive atrocities as Christmas gifts. It is a dreadful idea.

EVERYTHING that tends to bring the Old Country and her young "sister"—I suppose one should say since the new Charter of Empire came into being—closer together is worth mentioning. So I here refer to a new departure which the British Empire Union has launched. The idea is to start correspondence between groups of women at home and Overseas, which would bring into prominence the human touch in the relations between the countries. This scheme was first started in August last, and most interesting letters have been received from women living in the distant parts of the world telling Englishwomen details of their lives which are seldom mentioned in books of reference or in newspaper reports. If anyone is interested in the idea the address is—

The Hon. Secretary,
British Empire Union Links of Empire Scheme,
180 Piccadilly, W. London.

ALTHOUGH the coal strike has dragged to a close, and we are promised larger supplies and lower prices, there are sinister rumors that we may be paying more Income Tax to help to make up for the huge loss to the country caused by that disastrous affair. In this connection it is interesting to know how the tax has varied of late years. From 1907 to 1909 it was only one shilling in the pound. In the first war year it rose to 1.8d, and then jumped to 3d. From that to 5d in the pound was a quick transition, and the highest tax was between 1918 and 1922 when 6d out

of every pound went in Income Tax. Now we are down to 4.6d in the pound (though of course this is higher in the case of those who pay super-tax) and it will be a painful shock if more is demanded. There is a strong feeling that more people should pay tax. There are many who somehow slip through the net and have never filled up the forms at all. Some are consciously keeping out of the clutches of the collectors and some are quite unaware that they should pay Income tax. But the people who really arouse the wrath of others are those who make large fortunes and then depart to places where they can enjoy their money without paying anything towards the heavy burdens of their own land. The temptation must be strong, as Income tax, super-tax and death duties are all heavy, but the rich can afford to pay these taxes without such suffering as is sometimes imposed on others whose means are moderate and expenses heavy. A recent very notorious case has called attention to this matter.

Mary Mackenzie Moore

Vale

This was the heavenly hiding place
Wherein the spirit laughed a day,
All its proud ivories and fires
Shrunk to a shovelful of clay.
It must have love, this silent earth,
To leap up at the King's desire,
Moving in such a noble dance
Of wreathed ivory and fire.
It will not stir for me at all,
Nor answer me with voice nor gleam.
Adieu, sweet-memored dust, I go
After the Master for the dream.
—A. E.

Three Interludes

I HAVE seen lovely gardens,
In strange places,
Beside other seas;
But always
When I pass your hedge
I know I will not be happy
Until I have walked the stone path
Between apple blossoms
To your doorway
In the spring.
The moon
Dips her face
In the water of the marshes.
What a pity she must come at night,
When the air is cold,
For she cannot smell
All the sweetness the warm grass
Gave out to the sun
At noon:
They are gathering hay
In the fields,
And the warm smell
Drifts to the sea.
The low fog
Soothes and blurs
The sharp lines
Of the shore.
The pointed sumac
At the edge of the road
Is golden
With ripeness.
Ah! summer, summer,
Why are you so unbearably sweet?
—Katherine Garrison Chapin.

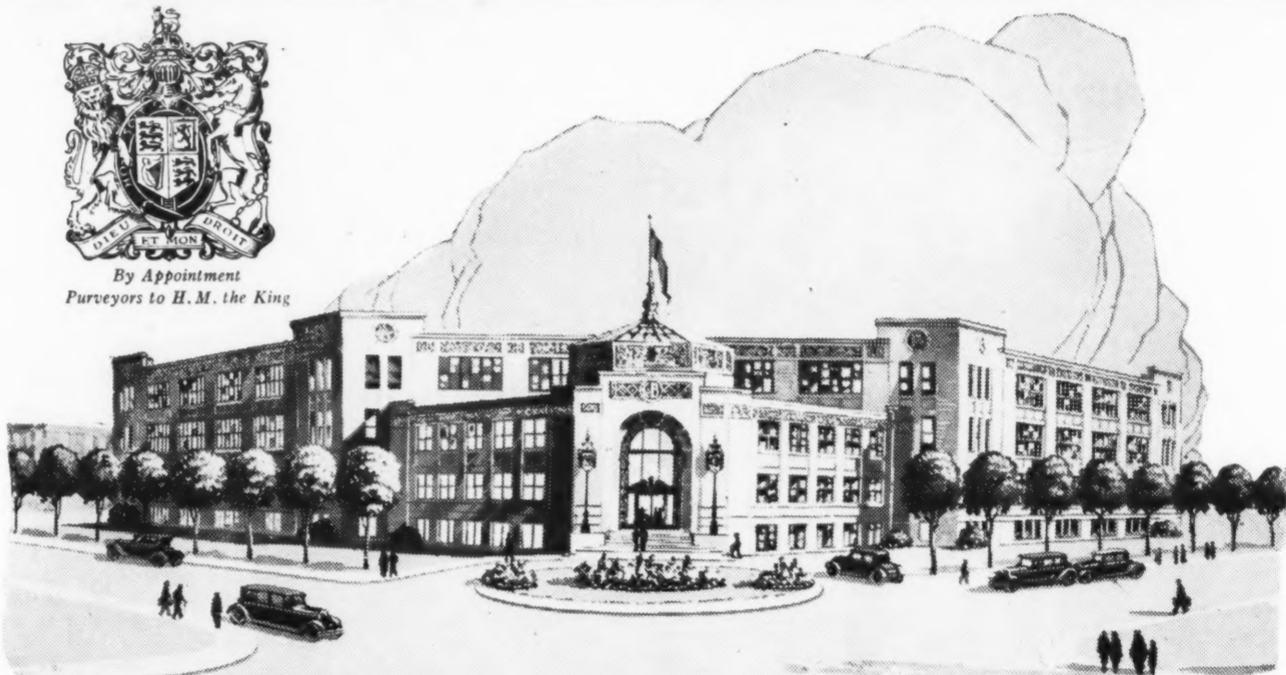
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Crosse & Blackwell's Canadian Factory and Office on the shores of Lake Ontario at Toronto—to be completed in the early Summer of 1927. Photograph of the Architect's Drawing.

Crosse & Blackwell

—ANNOUNCE the Erection of this Canadian Factory

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that is known
to the Ends
of the Earth"

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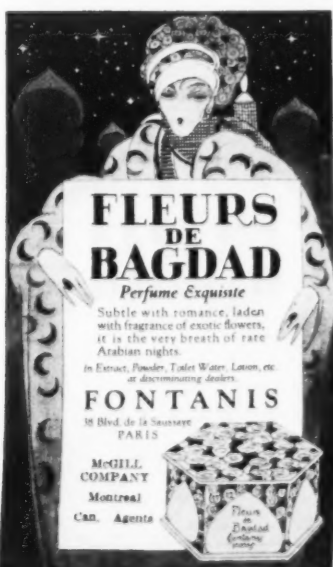
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It may prevent pneumonia and "flu."

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal



Better than a mustard plaster

MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE



THE most interesting ruler in the
world to-day is doubtless Benito
Mussolini. That extraordinary dic-
tator has gone far in forbidding par-
ents to name their children after
heroes of doubtful character and
fame—especially those of socialistic
tendencies. Dictator Mussolini will
have some trouble, I should think, in
censoring baptisms—but he is a
courageous gentleman who will not
flinch before an irate mother. After
all, this matter of names is one of
great risks. If a baby is named

—but how about your neck?

Do your shoes fit?

Do you stoop?

How do you powder?

This is a very important question.
My friends often consult me about the
kind of powder they should use, what
shade they should choose, and should
it be scented? Need it be scented with
the perfume they generally use?

The chief question to ask your-
selves, my dear correspondents, is how
do you powder?

First, of course, my usual question:



THE LATEST FROM PARIS

Glycerinated ostrich makes new uneven hemline on smart frock in subergine
chiffon from Lucien LeLong, of Paris.

"Violet" she is quite likely to grow
up athletic and sturdy, altogether un-
like the flower for which she is named.
A "Daisy" may become an ardent
politician, and a "Rose" may be an
untidy creature with no attrac-
tions whatever, refusing to blush
unseen. After all, it is as well to
avoid the flower garden when nam-
ing the baby. "John" and "Mary"
seem the safest names of all, and the
boys are sure to give a "Claude" the
nickname of "Bill". I know of a
"Violet" who has always been true
to her name, even to the color of her
dark blue eyes. She keeps to her
name flower in all her small adorn-
ments, even to her room, which looks
like a day in spring with its hang-
ings of mauve and rose. Then there
is a "Daisy" who observes the same
pretty custom and has marguerites
sprinkled on the wall and embroidered
on the pillows. So there are a few
instances of these flower-named girls
who seem to fulfil their destiny. There
is no use, however, in expecting too
much from a name; but it is manifestly
unfair to give a baby an ugly
name which will be ridiculed at
school. Job was, no doubt, a good
man who suffered many things from
his would-be sympathizers, but he
certainly was unkind to those three ill-
starred daughters on whom he be-
stowed the dreadful names of Jemima,
Keziah and Keren-happuch. There
was a New England mother who gave
these names to her unhappy children;
but I don't think any Canadian has
initiated Job.

Is your puff spotted? I prefer a
powder-puff to bits of cotton-wool, but
I greatly prefer bits of cotton-wool
to a powder-puff that is not quite
clean.

Those delightful furry grey ones
are expensive, but a joy because they
can be washed.

I remember the first time I bought
one I left it on my table while I went
downstairs. (Of course, it ought to
have been put away.) And when I
returned my housemaid said, looking
very diffidently at me—in fact, I think
she carefully avoided my eye—"Would
you like me to wash that for you?"

She thought the grey ought to have
been white, and this to me, the
preacher against an even slightly soil-
ed powder-puff! I explained that it
was meant to be that funny color, and
I think she was honestly greatly re-
lieved.

There is a real art in powdering. It
should be rubbed on rather thickly,
then smoothed off with another puff,
or your bit of cotton wool. Be par-
ticularly careful to powder your eye-
lids, your ears, and especially your
neck. It is most unsightly to see a
creamed and heavily powdered face
and a brown, uncared-for neck under-
neath it.

After wiping off the "worst" of the
powder, a piece of super-clean
chamois leather is useful for this pur-
pose, then brush your eyelashes and
eyebrows. A soft camel-hair brush
for your lashes, and slightly harder
brush for your eyebrows. Put the
tiniest amount of brilliantine on the
tip of your finger and wipe over your
eyebrows, then brush them once
more.

And now I will write a few words
on eyebrows.

What are your eyebrows like?

This is a very important question
nowadays when eyebrow care is so
very general.

If you prefer the thin arched line
which is so fashionable just now you
must be more drastic in your treat-
ment. You must pull out every hair
that does not add to the shape you

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this
department should enclose this coupon with their letters—
also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side
of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

THE SECRETS OF A LADY'S MAID



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tely attractive, you see them at
smart dances and receptions.

How youthful they look! Peach-
bloom, glowing skin that does not
show a trace of powder—fascinat-
ing beyond words.

Yet powder they must use and
do use—Ashes of Roses, Bourjois.
For that is the secret of the perfect com-
plexion cherished by the smartest women
in New York and Paris.

The new flesh tints in Ashes of Roses are
exclusive. There is one to suit your
complexion—to be dabbed on instead of
rubbed in.

Then what a miracle of loveliness! And
such fragrance! Use and marvel at the
transformation.

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CREAMS LIP STICKS

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want. Pull them out relentlessly with a pair of sharp tweezers. You will only do this (unless you are very courageous) by pulling out a few every day; you can still oil, brush and brilliantine them afterwards.

Some people prefer to keep the eyebrows in the natural shape, for if they are very thick and suddenly thinned they look unnatural.

THE really healthy person, as everybody knows, is neither too stout nor too lean. There are certain diseases that make some people over or underweight, and this is a doctor's business. There are also methods of eating and living that will do it. Any woman who goes on being really fat or really thin, in spite



SOMETHING UNIQUE
This new kasha dress from Nicole Groult of Paris, is in meadow green, banded in fox.

of living as carefully as she knows how, is foolish to let things ride or to try systems that have worked for Cousin Kate and the minister's wife. She should see a sensible doctor at once and find if there's organic trouble or if she just doesn't know how to take care of herself.

It's wisest to ask a physician's opinion, even if it's just a question of reversing your régime and eating a little less and working your muscles a little more. You should eat less of the right things and work the right muscles more. Most fat people eat too much starch or fats, and a doctor will take this into account in adjusting your diet. Diets, like patent medicines, are not everybody's cure, and neither is violent exercise. Diet and exercises should be correctly planned for you.

If only for good looks' sake, I should disapprove of extreme reducing methods. I've seen too many haggard, fainting, irritable women gobbling their lunches because they'd gone without their breakfasts, or reducing hips at the cost of hollow cheeks and flabby arms.

I'm especially worried by letters from young girls whose figures have not shaken down into their eventual proportions. I don't like to see them experiment. If they are terribly fat or thin they should see a doctor. If they are just a little curvy or a few pounds overweight, they should forget about it, or maybe cut out that second serving or extra piece of candy, and save money on car fares. Growing girls need plenty of plain nourishing food, and the best way for them to make their bodies trim and well-proportioned is to take enough moderate outdoor exercise. Going without breakfast or living on a carrot will upset the digestion but do little to a thick ankle.

A good rule says that up to thirty a woman can easily do with a few extra pounds. After thirty she's better off if she keeps herself down, and usually she has to do this forcibly, for the tendency as one grows older is to slow up the machinery and use the same amount of fuel.

But the women who really make me fume and fuss and squizzle up my eyebrows and spoil my beauty are the thin women who are reducing. You've no idea how many women are taking off weight who haven't enough. How many women with thin faces, skinny arms and partly submerged collar bones are reducing regardless of build, bones or beauty. Your weight is not just a question of your height. It depends on your build, the size of your organs, your chest expansion. And often on your energy and point of view.

I can see no charm in scrawinness. The unfledged girl has a winsome Wendy quality, it's true, but as she grows older this illusion too often flies away and leaves the bones. I like to see thin women put on just enough weight, as they grow older, to keep their skin filled out. It's not beautiful to be too thin any more than it's beautiful to be too fat, but the passionate reducing majority have almost made us forget it.

We live in a nervous, high-powered, beauty-devastating age. The thin woman who's nervous, overworked and fatigued is apt to acquire a dry skin that wrinkles easily. Her scalp has a way of growing tighter, and her hair of losing its burnish and lying down disconsolately on its job. Her neck threatens a pitiful stringiness which makes her necklines all look too low, and she writes me frantically about thin hands and bony elbows. Dark smudges begin to underline her eyes, and the sparkles go off on longer and longer vacations. She starts experimenting with rouges and lipsticks, in the hope of recapturing a remembered tint. And one day she notices a just perceptible straightening of the young curve of her cheek, and the first desolating lines.

Getting very thin does not pay. It is too dangerously suggestive of that splintered beauty that many women find the hardest-to-bear evidence of the years.

Correspondence

Theresa. Your best course would be to consult a skin specialist about the scar tissue. I don't mean a complexion specialist or a masseuse, but a medical authority who has specialized in these matters. By all means, keep away from the so-called "beauty parlor." Beauty is not a manufacture, and the expression is decidedly misleading. Your trouble is one which will not be remedied by cream or lotion. You need not become alarmed about it; but, judging from your description, it is one which the family physician should pronounce upon. Do not delay in this matter, for it is one demanding practical and prompt treatment. The scope of cold creams and similar preparations is refreshing and softening—it is not healing in any scientific sense.

Ruth. I do not know any "formula" for a preparation which will color the hair;—and, anyway, I do not believe that the use of a "dye" or a restorer tends to beauty or comfort. The color produced by such a preparation is usually far from natural or pleasing, and the woman who makes the experiment is likely to regret it. That reddish tint which most dyes bestow is far from a natural ruddy shade and is usually quite obvious. There is one consolation, however, about grey or white hair. You may wear all the fashionable bright colors with it with excellent effect. The use of a good hair tonic will retard the greying process; but I do not know of any hair dye with pleasing consequences.

Josephine. The best thing for you to do, since you are worried about overweight, is to find out just what you should weigh for your age and height and arrange at once by diet and exercise to work and eat down to the weight which authorities decree. You will require self control to do this, but you do not need to go on any starvation diet. You will be surprised to find how much better you both look and feel after you have lost the superfluous pounds. For the sake of health, as well as for the sake of looks, it is well to reduce to normal weight. So, buy the Lulu Peters' book, "Watch Your Weight," keep a guard on the calories and become a "perfect thirty-six."

Valerie

Tears

"TIDE tears!"

There is probably no one living who has not wept about little things—things of no real consequence or moment—while matters involving greater issues of life have left them dry-eyed and unwrung, says F. Aveling, M.C., Ph.D., D.Sc., of King's College, University of London in the "Daily Mail."

Tears of petty rage, or of annoyance, profit us little, save for the slender consolation of self-pity which they bring. They never help us to meet the obstacle that thwarts us—whether it be without us or within ourselves—and so overcome it. And tears of wounded pride and vanity are worse, for they are marks of even greater weakness.

Our tears of grief and sadness, too, are in little better case, save in so far as they help to wear away our misery by sheer exhaustion, and so bring the anodyne of forgetfulness to our aching hearts. Like children crying for the moon, because they know no better, we weep because we are not strong enough to bear with contradiction or to brook defeat; we are not confident enough to withstand criticism; we cannot bravely take the strokes of fortune; we cannot be sufficient to ourselves.

But what of tears of pity or remorse? Surely these are more than idle tears, for may they not lead to action to relieve distress or resolution towards a higher flight?

Alas! These, in most cases, are idle too. How often does not pity content itself with weeping, and remorse end, as it began, with tears that are shed in vain? For more tears fall upon the pages of books than over the tragedies of real life; and eyes are dimmed in theatre and cinema that would never willingly gaze upon the misery of slums or the sufferings of a hospital ward.

Some people are always on the verge of tears—tears that count for nothing, the luxurious tears of self-commiseration. It only needs a moving paragraph, the skilled portrayal of an emotional scene, and straightway they weep. But they are not weeping for the plight of the hero or heroine whose fortunes they follow. In their fancy they identify themselves with these, and the tears course down their cheeks for themselves alone. After all, the hero is but a fiction. They are the only reality. And nothing need be done. Were action needed, as in daily life, they would not weep. They would avoid the occasion of their tears.

Only the tears of joy are truly tears of action. These are not signs of baffled impulse nor of thwarted hopes. They are no tears of selfish pity nourishing itself but rather tears of impulse satisfied and hopes fulfilled. These are the tears angels might shed in Heaven, and happy souls, self-realized, on earth.

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—yachting—any type of summer sport you desire is here for your pleasure.

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THE PIECES of 8 CHEST



Captain Youngwife finds the Chest of her fondest Quest

SHE sailed and sailed the shopping seas . . . hoping some day to find it.

But always the treasure eluded her . . . "Sixes" and "twelves" were everywhere . . . But never a set of "eights."

"Twelve is too many," she sadly sighed, "for my normal table needs. And six doesn't provide a spare or two for the unexpected guest."

But time and tides are kindly to Captains fair and patient. In a gorgeous chest she beheld, one day, her long-sought "Pieces of Eight." Eight of each, instead of the usual "sixes" and

"twelves", in dessert forks, hollow-handle dessert knives with stainless steel blades, dessert spoons and tea spoons.

And now all voyagers on the shopping seas may share this self-same treasure. For the new Pieces of Eight set in 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate is available at the stores of good silverware merchants everywhere.

In an attractive gift box, \$50.00, or in resplendent Spanish Chest (shown above), \$57.50.



POSTSCRIPT: A few copies of "Etiquette, Entertaining and Good Sense" still available. . . . Booklet C-10, sent gladly on request. Address . . . International Silver Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

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All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

MARRIED

GORTON, ROWAT, in New York City on Monday, November 28th, Ann Rowat, daughter of Mrs. Rowat, and the late Thomas Alice Rowat, of London, Ont., to Dr. Levin Walter Gorton, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

OLIVER, HARRACLOUGH, On 14th Sept., at the British Consulate and Church, Rio de Janeiro, Curtis Jack Oliver, formerly of Leeds, England, and Toronto, to Alice May Harraclough, of Stoke Fleming, Dorset, England.

DEATHS

WINTERS, Died at her residence at Fort Republic, New Jersey, on Sunday, Nov. 14, 1926, Margaret Jane McCreae Winters, widow of the late Nicholas James Winters, formerly of Orillia, and dearly beloved mother of (1) Mrs. W. A. Baird, Port Republic, N.J., and (2) Mrs. J. H. Baird, Seattle, Wash. Interment in family plot at Madoc, Co. Hastings, Ont. "Her children rise up and call her blessed."

Hon. C. J. Ballantyne, of Montreal, and Mrs. Ballantyne were in Ottawa for the Opening of Parliament, and were guests at the Chateau Laurier.

Senator and Mrs. W. A. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, Alta., are at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa.

Hon. P. J. Casgrain and Mrs. Casgrain, of Montreal, and their daughter, Miss Elaine Casgrain, were in Ottawa for the Opening of Parliament, and guests at the Chateau Laurier.



THE Opening of the Dominion Parliament is, very naturally, a profoundly interesting and impressive event to Canadians. It is to them even a momentous and significant event, full of possibilities — in the new session of the House — of legislation that may make or mar the country, of measures which may be brought into being, of policies of which Canadians may or may not be proud. For the work of the session is not all contained in the Speech from the Throne, and there is a certain anxiety in trying to foresee what may develop as the weeks pass.

BUT of the Opening ceremony there can be felt nothing but pleasure. It is invariably an historically beautiful occasion of which all Canada may be justifiably proud.

Beautiful Occasion

The noble building on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, in which the ancient and picturesque ceremonies take place — ceremonies which take the fortunate spectators back to the earlier days of our great race in the motherland, and connect their country with a venerable and honorable past; the distinction and dignity which mark the proceedings in the stately Senate Chamber; and the presence there of many of Canada's most distinguished men — men who have already a wide-spread reputation, and who have been figures of importance and weight in such a world assembly as the League of Nations — all these combine to fill the spectators with a keen sense of their country's responsible place in the great Empire of which she is so proudly the Premier Dominion.

BUT when it happens that a new Governor-General has arrived and will open the new session of a new Parliament, an added interest and a felicitous mark the event. This happened last week. Lord Willington, the recently appointed Governor-General of Canada, opened the first session of the Sixteenth Parliament and read the proclamation from the Throne in the beautiful, unaffected, well-modulated, English speech which is always a delight to discriminating ears, and with an enunciation so clear cut that each word had a value, and was heard to the last syllable. This he did a second time in an equally admirable French, before an impressive and as brilliant an audience as ever gathered in the Senate Chamber. The Viscount in his Court uniform was an arresting and intriguing figure, and fulfilled all his duties with the easy grace, the calm assurance, and the quiet dignity of an experienced diplomat and Governor of long experience.

It is a far cry from Southern India with its subject inhabitants, to Canada's "stern splenic north" and its proudly sensitive freedom-loving people, but Lord Willington seemed quite equal to both extremes. Like Odysseus, His Excellency has seen and known much "of men and manners, climates, councils, governments — himself not least, but honored of them all" and glancing at his face one felt that he is not without the particular wisdom that characterized that great wanderer and much enduring man.

THE ceremony of Opening the House was set for three o'clock, but long before that, crowded galleries looked down upon the red carpeted and as yet empty, ground floor. And as one looked one was conscious with surprise — of changes of something missing, of innovations. Hitherto the table of the Senate has always occupied its place just below the Woolack — which happily was not touched — and upon the table lay the great golden mace — emblem of Governmental Authority. These had vanished and with them the double row of chairs down the middle of the room, upon which had sat church dignitaries, Privy Councillors in Windsor uniforms, and gold-laced, sword-bearing Consuls from all the nations of the world. Perhaps Their Excellencies, fresh from the pomp and ceremony designed to impress the Oriental minds of India, thought that the table and the mace, and the chairs, would interfere with the impressiveness of their entry, though former entries of Governors-General have never lacked impressiveness. Who knows? Then one noticed a Throne chair just a little lower on the dais than that of the Governor-General, and facing the House, and learned that instead of sitting near the Throne and on a level with the Cabinet Ministers' wives, as has been the custom with her predecessors, the Viscountess was to occupy this prominent seat beside His Excellency. All of which was very interesting — very.

Changes and Innovations

Viscountess Arrives

Willington, escorted by the Prime Minister in Windsor uniform, preceded by a Military escort, and followed by two pages carrying her long court train of gold-laced lined with jade green velvet, her diamond tiara sparkling and flashing, the front of her superb gown decorated with the orders of a Lady of Grace of the Order

of St. John and Jerusalem, a Dame of the British Empire, and the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal, paced slowly down the broad red-carpeted aisle and with leisurely grace seated herself on the left of the Throne. The two pages, Robert Southam and Roger Rowley, in white breeches, white silk stockings, and buckled shoes, white satin waistcoats and gold-laced blue coats with ruffles, took up their position behind on each side of the Viscountess, and Senator Dandurand stood at her right. Colonel and Mrs. Osborne followed — the Colonel also in white breeches and stockings with buckled shoes and blue-laced long-tailed coat — while the rest of the ladies, the wives of the Aides and guests at Government House, went to the reserved gallery. In the meantime, while awaiting the arrival of His

Excellency, there was much animation and chat on the part of the Privy Councillors in gorgeous uniform. Senators and other personages and personalities on the ground floor. Mr. Vincent Massey was receiving many congratulations on his appointment to Washington; Roman Catholic personages greeted reverently and affectionately the picturesque old Archbishop in his purple robes, some bowing the knee and kissing his hand; and the Anglican Bishop of Ottawa conversed with the representative of the Continuing Presbyterian Church of Canada. The splendidly uniformed Consuls conversed in low tones and laughed discreetly, and the Alice in Wonderland group of Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, suggesting all antiquity in their scarlet and ermine robes and cocked hats, sat back to back on the Woolack with great gravity and dignity. And last but by no means least, the three hundred and fifty ladies who filled the seats allotted to them behind the row of handsome Senators on both sides of the central aisles, made a varicolored and glittering company in their beautiful frocks and sparkling jewels. The dresses were unusually smart and becoming and here and there were worn superb sable and ermine wraps.

THE departure of His Excellency from the Senate was as ceremonious as his arrival. The Military escort preceded him, and after conveying him to his car, a number of them returned to escort the Viscountess.

Formal Departure

Another stately procession — an innovation this — and the Viscountess, with the pages holding her train, left the chamber with great dignity, and the remainder of the audience were free



MISS MARAQUITA FRANCES CYNTHIA NICHOL

The engagement was recently announced of Miss Maraquita Frances Cynthia Nichol, only daughter of the Hon. Walter Cameron Nichol, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Nichol, of "Miramonte," Sidney, Vancouver Island, to Lieutenant Edmund Rollo Mainguy, R.C.N., son of Mrs. D. W. Mainguy, of La Jolla, California, and the late Mr. Mainguy, of Chemainus, Vancouver Island. No date has yet been set for the wedding. Miss Nichol is one of the most charming girls among the younger set of Victoria and Vancouver, and her engagement to the young naval officer was of interest to a wide circle of friends throughout Canada. Miss Nichol and her mother recently returned from an extended visit in Europe, and are now resident in their lovely country home outside the City of Victoria.

to breathe once more the atmosphere of the common order of things. Followed the receptions by the Speakers of the Senate and the Commons which were very largely attended, and in the evening at Government House the usual state dinner. "And so to bed" to quote our Epicurean Pepsy.

AS HAS been said, the dresses of the ladies were really of surpassing beauty and smartness, and was one wrong in thinking that the skirts were longer than has been longer than has been worn? Mrs. Ashton, wife of Major-General E. C. Ashton, was one of the ladies who made an effective entrance in a ravishing gown of turquoise blue chiffon velvet with silver, and her charming debutante daughter in crystal and pearl and silver embroidered pink chiffon was also admired. Mrs. Humphrey Snow wore a graceful and becoming gown of golden yellow. Lady Borden was in blue and silver brocade with pearls and diamonds for ornament. Mrs. Hugh Guthrie wore a French gown of rose georgette with effective outlines of brilliants, and her daughter, Helen, was in primrose yellow over a gold slip and girdle of yellow velvet. Mrs. A. D. McKee, wife of General McKee of Vancouver, was very smart in coral velvet with a rose on the shoulder, diamond necklace and long earrings. Mrs. John McMartin, of Montreal, was a dignified and attractive figure in black with diamonds, and wore a superb sable wrap. Mrs. H. A. Panet, wife of Brig.-General Panet, was in powder blue chiffon with silver. Madame Rodolphe Lemieux, wife of the Speaker of the Commons, was attractively gowned in gold embroidered black net with corsage of violets. Mrs. J. H. McBrien, wife of General J. H. McBrien, was in silver beaded white crepe de Chine. Mrs. H. S. Southam, of Ottawa, whose young son acted as page to the Viscountess Willington, was smart in a French gown of rose shaded georgette combined with deep rose, and richly beaded. Mrs. W. F. Todd, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, wore a gown of black and silver sequins. Mrs. J. H. King was handsome in her gown of green and gold embroidered black satin, and carrying a green ostrich feather fan. Mrs. W. R. Motherwell, wife of the Minister of Agriculture, looked extremely well in a gown of green and gold tissue, and wore an ermine wrap. Mrs. W. C. Kennedy of Windsor, Ont., looked well in a becoming and smart black lace gown with long train. Mrs. F. C. T. O'Hara, of Ottawa, was most effectively gowned in black with rhinestone ornaments, and wore an ermine stole. Lady Perley wore gray mouse-line de sole velvet with diamonds and

BUT again the gun fire outside, and again the silence of great expectancy, and after a brief interval, the whole house rose noiselessly as the first members of the unusually brilliant and very large military escort slowly preceded His Excellency, who was in full Court dress, to the Throne. As he neared the Throne, the Viscountess rose and made him one of those deep, supple, graceful curtsies that only Court ladies excel in, he bowed her hat in hand, bowing as deeply to her. It was a quaint proceeding. His Excellency stood facing the House for a few moments, all eyes bracketed upon him, and then, after the many uniformed officers had effectively grouped themselves on either side of him, and the Prime Minister had taken up his position, rigidly erect, on the Vice-Regal right, he requested the house to be seated. The popular Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in his historic black suit with white ruffles and gold tipped black rod, making his three ceremonious bows, proceeded to call the Commons to the bar of the Senate. There was another interlude of animated talk, and then a loud call for order by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Intimated the arrival of the newly re-appointed and much liked Speaker of the Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, with the members at the barred gate of the Red Chamber. Then

His Excellency Arrives

followed more formal becking and bowing, *coups de chapeau* from the Governor-General and the Speaker, and the reading of the Speech from the Throne, first in English and then in French, was begun by His Excellency.

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pearls for ornament. Mrs. Vincent Massey, of Toronto, was in blue velvet. Mrs. W. S. St. Pierre Hughes, of Ottawa, wore Royal blue georgette over silk, with a silver girdle, silver shoulder knot, and silver slippers. Mrs. Robert Haldenby, Montreal, daughter of Senator G. G. Foster, wore an effective gown of black over pale pink and silver tissue. Mrs. H. Percy Borden was in pale pink moiré with brilliants and sapphires, and her debutante daughter, Gwendolyn, wore a French frock of white chiffon with pink. Mrs.

ante girdle. Mrs. Charles O'Connor, of Ottawa, wore a smart white creation with long white silk fringe and a wrap of ermine and tissue. Miss Elaine Casgrain, of Montreal, was in a rhinestone embroidered white satin frock. Mrs. Chow, wife of the consul-general for China, was a striking and picturesque figure in Chinese ceremonial costume, worn only on great state occasions. A crimson silk skirt heavily embroidered with gold thread in a design of peonies, over which was worn a black silk coat also embroidered with



A DELIGHTFUL GROUP OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS

Mrs. Alan Sullivan, of Sheerland House, Pluckley, Kent, England, formerly of Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Sullivan, with her fiancé, Dr. Henry Philbrick Nelson, of London, England. The marriage will take place in January.

Hewitt Bostock, wife of the Speaker of the Senate, was in black velvet with diamond ornaments, and her daughter, Miss Nan Bostock, wore silver lace with blue sash of georgette and pearls for ornament. Mrs. J. L. Ralston, wife of the Minister of Defence, wore a striking and delightful gown of sequins in tones of mauve and violet and wore a Spanish shawl in mauve. Her ornaments were pearls. Mrs. J. A. Robb, wife of the Minister of Finance, wore a lovely gown of French guipure lace over sea blue georgette. Mrs. Cameron M. Edwards was smart in black crepe satin and cornflower blue, with diam-

gold thread in the same design. On the other hand the wife of the Japanese Consul-General, Mrs. Matsunaga, was very modern and very smart in a gown of jade green georgette, richly beaded, and most becoming to the charming little lady who wore it so well. Miss Marcelle Paradis, of Quebec, daughter of the Hon. Philippe Paradis, wore a pretty frock of rose pink with sequins. Miss Bessie Watt, Ottawa, wore a becoming gown of taupe brocade velvet on flame color. Mrs. Lillian Sherwood was smart in violet crepe Roman with velvet flowers applique. Mrs. A. B. Copp, wife of Senator Copp, wore a lovely gown of peach colored lace. Miss Louise de Salaberry, blue georgette with blue and gold sequins. Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, wore a lovely gown of silver lace and blue sequins. Madame Louvigny de Montigny wore a beaded black gown with corsage of roses. Mrs. Drew Thompson was in cyclamen with a platinum band and aquamarine blue flowers.

Mrs. F. Dalley, Mrs. Peter Douglas, and Miss Williams, all of Hamilton, have been week-end visitors in Toronto, guests of Mrs. George Dickson, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, Toronto.

Mrs. Hugh Calderwood, of Barrie, is again in Toronto this week, guest of Mrs. Graham Thompson.

Mrs. Percival Schofield and her daughter Gwyneth, of Thornwood Road, Toronto, entertained at bridge of six tables last week in honor of Miss Marjorie Jones, of New York. The guests included Miss Katharine Scott, Miss Helen Wright, Miss Margaret McMurich, Miss Betty King Smith, Miss Betty Southam, Miss Phyllis Cassels, of New York, Miss Elinor Fleury, Miss Jean Macdonald, Miss Evelyn Allen.

Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., of Chudleigh, Toronto, will give his usual Fancy Dress Ball on New Year's Eve.

Miss Dola Dunsinuir, of Victoria, B.C., who has been in Scotland, was the guest of the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Mrs. Arthur Springett, of Montreal, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Magrath.

Miss Helen Ryan, of Toronto, was in Ottawa for the Opening of Parliament and was the guest of Dr. and Madame H. S. Beland.

Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, of Toronto, who returned last week from England, were guests at the Chateau Laurier while in Ottawa.

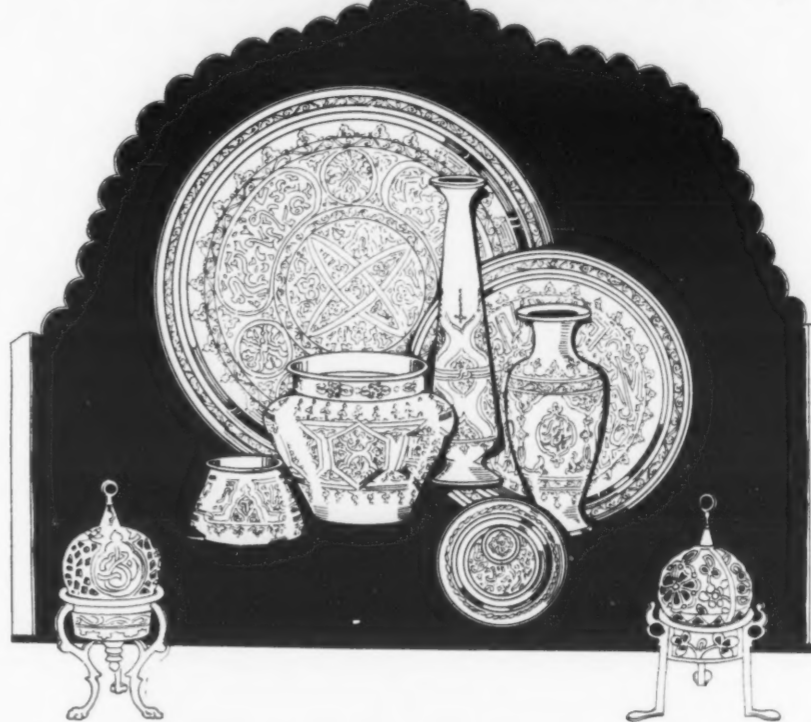
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. E. Armstrong, of Petrolia, will spend Christmas in Ottawa with their daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Fred Bronson and Mr. Bronson.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Sullivan, formerly of Toronto, now of England, to Philbrick Nelson, of New Zealand, will take place at the end of January. Mrs. Sullivan recently entertained at a tea at the Lyceum Club, London, for her daughter, Miss Sullivan is the granddaughter of the late Bishop Sullivan, and of Mrs. Sullivan of Toronto, who is a writer of repute and a clever artist in black and white and in other media.

Mrs. Philip Gilbert, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the York Club on Monday last week in honor of Mrs. Mackenzie Low, of London, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Morely Whitehead have returned to Toronto from Atlantic City.

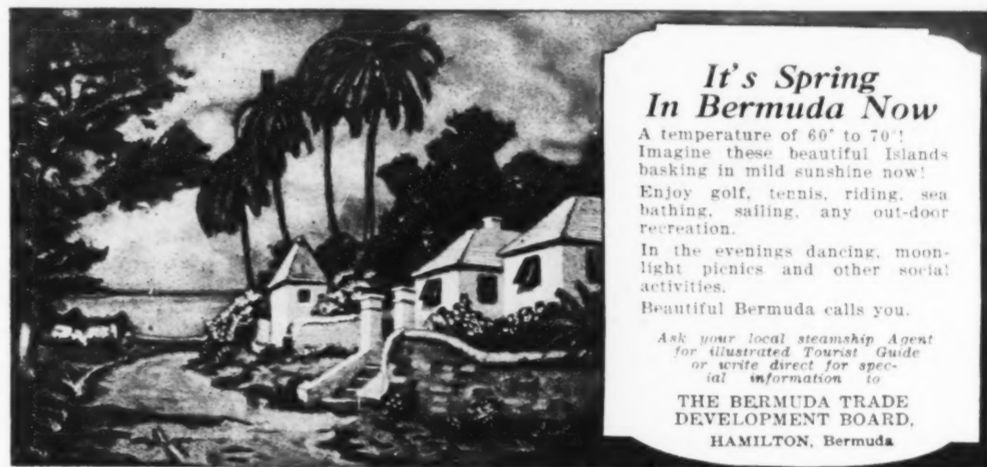
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Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Glass, of London, Ontario, will be holiday visitors in Toronto, guests of Mrs. Glass's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar.

Miss Ethel Shepherd, of Toronto, who has been visiting in Inglewood, N.J., George Hees and Mr. Rathbun Hees, are going to New York to spend Christmas with Mrs. Good.



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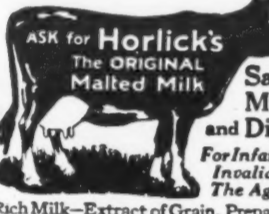
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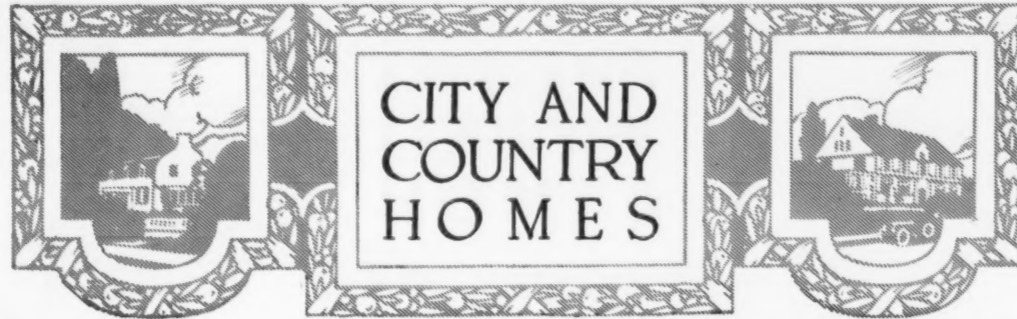
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The Essentials for an Attractive Living Room

By W. S. Limbery

IT GOES without saying, that this is the most important room in the house. It is the one room that can make the house a HOME; the one in which the members of the family will LIVE, and where they will MEET with their friends. Every care should be exercised in order to have it essentially comfortable, attractive and restful.

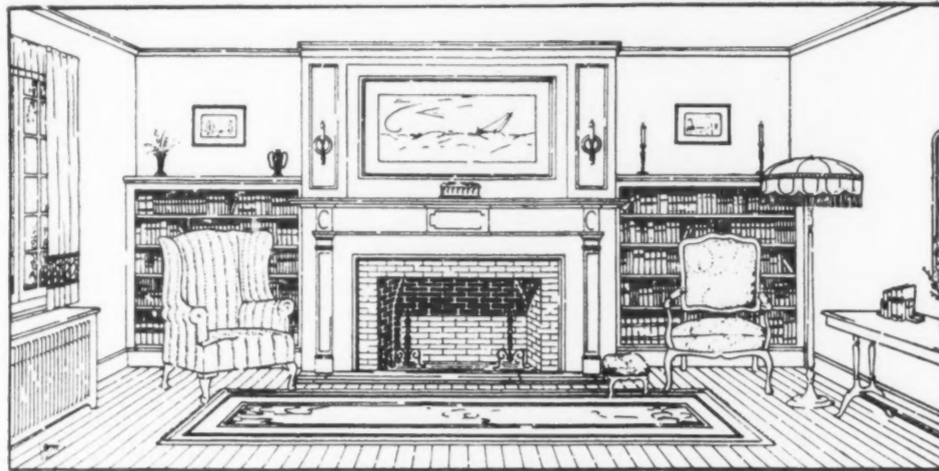
To be comfortable it must be furnished with easy chairs that can

or two, to draw up to your reading lamp and chair. Just tables large enough for a book or two, and to lay your work on. Leave a corner for music; if not a piano, then a gramophone or a combination cabinet with Radio and Victrola, now made in such suitable and attractive designs.

Lighting arrangement can make or mar the living room. Avoid ceiling outlets and use wall lights sparingly and only for general illumination. Instead, have plenty of plugs put in for table and chair lamps. A switch at the door can operate a couple of

hostess, who is ever seeking change in her decorative arrangements.

Colored candles of every new shade are to be found for the table, suitable for every style of candlestick, with shades of every material and form—both old and new, to be in keeping with the genuine antique and the latest and most modern candlestick. The restlessness of the age is catered for in the way of candles and candlesticks. But even though the same candlestick has to be used every night, the whole effect can be changed by using different colored and different shaped candles and shades, and many



THE ESSENTIALS FOR AN ATTRACTIVE LIVING ROOM

be readily grouped near the tables and around the fireplace. To be attractive, it must be bright and cosy, decorated with taste—not necessarily at great cost—but in harmonious color; and to be restful it should not be over-furnished and must be free from too many things. A sense of spaciousness that can only be obtained by leaving actual floor spaces should pervade the room. Most people over-furnish their living room.

First, as to the decorating, make the room bright and cheerful; to do this, finish the walls in either tan, buff or cream tones, or if it is a sunny room, pale grays or putty colors may be used. Under no circumstances have dark walls, figured papers or borders. This room, of all rooms, must have a continuous color background.

Finish the ceiling a lighter tone of the wall color; a three-inch moulding should be placed on the wall at its junction with the ceiling, and painted the same color as the wall.

The woodwork can be enamel painted a darker shade of the wall color, and the floors toned a shade of walnut brown.

The fireplace facings and hearth will look well if of darker tan tiles or brick; an iron basket and andirons for a coal or wood fire will be necessary. The mantel should be of simple design, and finished in the same color as the wood work.

Let us make a list of the furniture really necessary for a living room; but first, have built-in book shelves somewhere near the fireplace, of simple design, about 5 feet high. It is not a real living room unless there is a place for books; they are decorative as well as companionable.

As to the moveable furniture, a davenport and an armchair, both covered with denim or velour in simple shades of tan, soft blue or dull green, should form the nucleus of your furniture. These being the large pieces, it is advisable not to have them too vivid in color, you will tire or them. If you do not like plain materials, use coverings of two tones in fine strips, of the colors suggested.

Buy as many chairs as you think you need; but do not forget that space is as valuable as furniture for both beauty and comfort. A small fire side chair, and a comfortable armchair covered with cretonne tapestry of simple design will make a good start, with possibly an odd chair or two of a more formal design, say of wood with or without cushioned seats. A wicker chair or two painted soft shades of green or tan, to go with your color scheme, will be found effective.

Do not cut up your floor space by having a centre table. Nothing is as useless or as ugly! Buy a small library table, having simple lines, and place it behind the davenport or against the wall, where it will be of use, and on which you can place a lamp, carefully shaded to match your color scheme.

A small writing desk should be in evidence, and an "occasional" table

the wall brackets.—Copyright 1926. MacLean Building Reports, Limited.

Question—I have a bungalow with a finished attic. I am figuring on dropping sawdust between the outer walls. Would this be satisfactory? Would a layer of tar paper on the rafters help keep the house warm? For plastering around the chimney do you frame flush against the brick?

The loose sawdust will not give you effective insulation. It will increase the fire risk and will be a harboring place for vermin. Tar paper on the inside of the rafters also will not be effective insulation. Use one of the standard insulating mediums between the ceiling joists. Wood framing around the chimney stack should not touch the brick. Set up 2 x 4's flatwise and apply metal lath.

Candle Time

THERE are so many forms of lighting nowadays that it is difficult to say which is the most effective. Each makes its own particular appeal, but, for the moment, the light of the candle is the most popular of all lights; it is the favored form of lighting the dinner-table. It holds first place for many reasons, the chief one being the possibilities it holds for ringing the changes in color schemes—a very desirable reason in the eyes of the up-to-date

charming ideas are carried out in this way.

For a rich and beautiful effect, one would naturally choose modern Venetian glass candlesticks, for these are made in every possible color and shade of color, as well as every conceivable shape, and these are the vogue this season. All modern Venetian glass is hand-blown, and the delicacy of shape is practically unequalled.

In cases where one happens to possess real old silver or glass candlesticks, by changing the color of the candles, often, and altering the shades—in style and coloring—it is possible to ring the changes and get almost as much variety in this manner.

Old brass candlesticks are used to-day where simplicity is the desired effect, and in this case old ivory candles without shades seem more appropriate—especially if the candlesticks are genuine antiques. This form of lighting is more at home in rooms with antique furniture for a background.

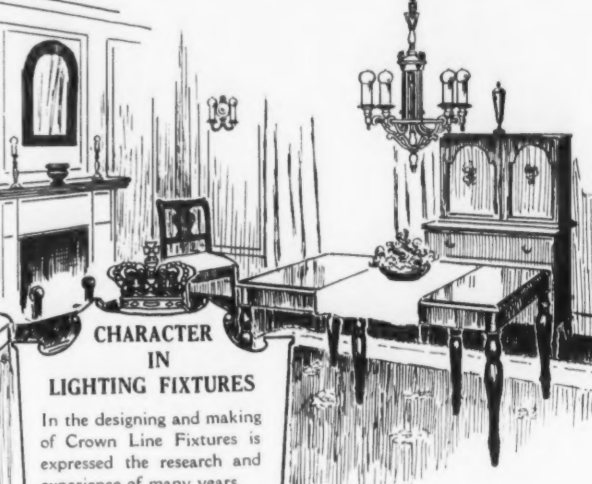
The Charm of Radiators

FOR you who live in homes of your own, in homes with regular fireplaces around which your family gathers, enjoying the warmth and the cheerfulness; where you sit for hours on winter evenings, and dream as you watch the flickering flames; where, in



THE SEASON'S DECORATION

This double door has two small wreaths of box with gilt and red poppy seed beds.



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A COFFIELD
Gyrator Electric
Washer will solve much
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It does more than elim-
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fabrics from destruction.

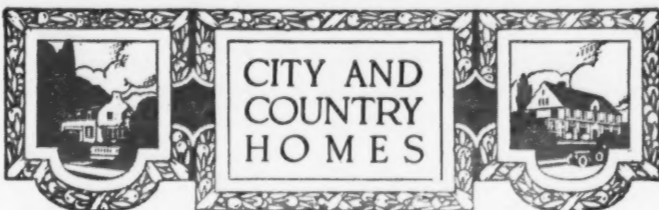
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the delivery of a COFFIELD
Gyrator before Christmas Day. The
remaining payments are spread over ten
months. Ask for a FREE demon-
stration in your home.

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Yonge and Shuter Sts.—Adelaide St.



comfort and sweet oblivion, you for-
get your petty troubles; where you
sit alone if you wish, and in reverie
visit with absent friends who seem so
near—for you this essay is not writ-
ten. You know the charm of the fire-
place, that charm so different, so full
of romance; you live your life in
your own home, and never know life
in a fireless dwelling—simply a
house that would be to you, it could
not be home without an old hearth.
I say those will not be interested in
this essay, for they know not the
charm of radiators. They know that
the coal is shoveled into the furnace,

and, comfortably seated, attempt to
gather up threads of the interrupted
story. But alas, the room is no longer
the cheerfully heated place where you
began your law-abiding evening's
pleasure. Yes, you have the same
pipe, the same story; but where is the
content? You pull your chair still
nearer to the villainous hero of the
evening. You fairly caress it, coaxing
it to give forth its hottest heat, and
to perform as becomes a well-behaved
little gilded radiator. Ah! gradually
your teasings are rewarded. You feel
a faint warmth in its many coils. The
warmth slowly becomes hotter



HALL CHAIR, CIRCA. 1760.
Height, 3ft. 4ins.; width, 1ft. 8ins.; depth, 1ft. 10ins.

or, more truthful, tinned into its
bottomless pit; they know that this
multitude of coal burns eventually—
sometimes; and that, by this seem-
ingly complicated method of transporta-
tion of heat through pipes to radiators,
their room is automatically heated. It
is all quite a natural process; the coal
burns, heat comes out of the radiators,
the occupants of the various rooms
are made comfortably warm. They
know just this, and are content, for
have they not their cheery fireplaces
to gather around?

Ah, but we, we who know the
radiator in all its moods, know its
fitful disposition, its idiosyncrasies,
its Union spirit,—prone to strike,—
we fully appreciate the charm of the
radiator. Charm, in the true sense of
the word, implies power to attract.
What, may I ask, is more enchanting,
more fascinating, more captivating
than a common, everyday radiator?
The radiator gives forth heat gener-
ously, unselfishly; you pull your chair
close to it—that is, near enough to get
full benefit of its gentle warmth. Pipe
in mouth, a glorious puff now and
then, you read; while in another chair
she sits, perhaps sewing, just as
thoroughly enjoying the comfortable
warmth imparted by the gift object—
of the squat variety this time—below
the long row of windows. The heat
continues steadily with determination.
You read on, puffing intermittently as
you read. She sews on, in sweet sil-
ence. You are so absorbed in your
story that you neglect your pipe, and
it goes out. You stop to fill and re-
light it. In this operation, you notice
for the first time that the glorious
warmth of an hour before is no more.
She meekly volunteers the remark:
"Dear, the fire must be low in the
furnace. The room is chilly. Are you
sure you put in enough coal?"

That's right. You did forget that
extra dose of fuel—extra because of
the unusually cold night. The room
is indeed quite frigid. You shiver
slightly as you move. Timorously
you reach out to feel the golden ob-
ject. Surely in this hour of need it
has not forsaken you. You touch it,
lightly at first, and then grasp it in
a manly fashion. Cool! Yes, cool!
But why should it be cool when it
was so glowingly hot a short while
before? Oh, yes! That coal you
neglected to throw in. There is a
placing aside of pipe, a dropping of
fascinating story, great rushing, and
a clumpy-clump down the basement
stairs.

Minutes pass, and then a few more.
You, the man of the house, re-enter
slightly disheveled in appearance and
somewhat unsweetened in disposition.
You gather up pipe and magazine,

warmth, and soon, gathering up
steam, rushes forth into real honest-
to-goodness heat! Heat! That in-
tangible something, that household
necessity, much sought after by you
who, shivering, wish to enjoy a quiet
evening sanely at home, with pipe,
magazine, and wife.

Heat, in all its glory, once more
emerges from the depths below. Your
gilded radiator, your idol at whose
feet you prostrate fall, has not for-
saken you, although for a minute, a
very long minute, you had almost
given up hope. The evening, though
threatened with dark spirit-lampening
clouds, is saved from utter ruin. Once
more you return to your former com-
posure and comfortable content, with
a sigh of satisfaction.

Forcing Rhubarb for Winter

THERE are several vegetables
which may be forced readily in
the house cellar for winter, but none
give better results than rhubarb. Well-
established plants from the garden
may be dug up. If they are very
large they may be divided, half being
taken into the cellar and the other
half being left outdoors. If no plants
are available from the home garden,
forcing roots may be purchased for a
small amount. Most growers believe
that the roots must be frozen before
they will force well, and I follow
this plan, although I am not sure that
it is necessary. In any event, it is
convenient to store them in an out-
side cellar where they are sure to
freeze, bringing them into the house
cellar for forcing as needed. The
roots are packed in earth, either on
the cellar bottom with a board set in
front of them or in a box. The soil
is given a sprinkling of water from
time to time, but is never allowed to
become wet. Some warmth is required,
and is provided by setting the
plants near the furnace. It is nec-
essary to keep the light away from
them, which is accomplished by hang-
ing an old blanket in front of the
forcing bed. In a surprisingly short
time the roots begin to throw out tops,
either white or tinted pink, which
make a strong appeal to the cook.

"Few things are so interesting as to
see in what way a person whose per-
ceptions you think fine and worthy
of study will give them expression in
a garden."—Jekyll.

Where flowerpots are to be used on
the window sill it is a good idea to
have a piece of plate glass fitted to the
window sill and used under the pots.
This protects the paint of the sill and
can be removed and cleaned easily.

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTION



DOUBLE ACTION
keeps carpets fresh!

PREMIER DUPLEX double action
really cleans your carpets. And
clean carpets keep their freshness
for years.

A motor-driven brush picks off un-
sightly threads, and loosens destruc-
tive grit. Strong suction draws out
all the dirt, leaving carpets bright
and new.

And the double action cleaner
needs no oiling to keep it in trim.
Both motor and brush are ball bear-
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years. The Premier Duplex cleans
for a lifetime!

Phone and ask for a demonstra-
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Christmas**

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Last Year's Gift When You Give

PARKER PASTELS

Slender Pens and Pencils in

MAGENTA • MAUVE • CORAL • BEIGE-GRAY • NAPLES-BLUE
Ink-Tight Caps • Non-Breakable Barrels • 14K Gold Points

This Christmas good shops everywhere are display-
ing the new Parker Pastel Pens and Pencils—the
gayest, the most fascinating of the newer gifts. And
best of all they do not cost a king's ransom.

Barrels of Non-Breakable Permanent in six fashion-
able shades, selected from 27 color creations, by gifted
style authorities.

Pen points of 14K gold, iridium tipped, as smooth
and flawless as polished jewels. And all pens have ink-
tight, Duo-sleeve Caps that keep the hands and clothes
immaculate.

Prices are really astonishing, considering that Parker
produces pens and pencils of the highest excellence
only. Pens \$3.50, Pencils \$3, or the charming Pastel
Duette Set in attractive Gift Box, \$6.50 complete. To
avoid confusion with cheaper made pens and pencils,
be sure to look for the imprint "Parker" on the barrels.

THE PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO 3, ONTARIO

Parker
Pastel Duette Sets

See Also Parker's Black-tipped Jade

Just like the famous Parker Duofold in everything save color.
Non-Breakable Barrels. Over-size Pen, \$7; Pencil, \$4; Junior Size
Pen, \$5; Pencil, \$3.50; Lady Size Pen, \$5; Pencil, \$3.

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FOR WEAR
MORNING, NOON & NIGHT

IN addition to the attractive colour-
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ness and sheen of silk, and will stand
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"LUVISCA" is unsurpassed for Ladies' Dresses, Over-
blouses, Pyjamas, Dainty Linens, Children's Frocks and
Sleeping Suits, Men's Shirts, Pyjamas and Soft Collars, etc.
SOLD BY LEADING STORES.
If any difficulty in obtaining write—Mr. F. B. FOSTER,
Room 401, 275 Craig Street West, MONTREAL.



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"Dreadnought Tissue"

A most satisfactory roll for the bath-
room. A soft, absorbent tissue made,
like all Eddy Toilet Rolls, under the
most exacting sanitary conditions.

Big value for the housewife seeking a
good tissue at a moderate price.



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CO. LIMITED
HULL, CANADA



General and Mrs. Cawthra Elliott, of Toronto, will spend the winter in Barbados, and are leaving in January.

St. Simon's Church, Toronto, appropriately decorated for the occasion, was on Tuesday of last week the scene of a pretty wedding, when the bride's father, Rev. F. H. Brewin, officiating. Judith, daughter of The Rector and Mrs. Brewin, became the bride of Dr. Reginald Percy Vivian, son of Mrs. E. D. Morton, of Barrie, Ontario, and the late Dr. Vivian. The service was choral, Mr. George Crawford at the organ. Mr. G. McGillivray, of Whitby, acted as best man, and Dr. L. Watt, of Brantford, Mr. Carl Stewart, of Barrie, Mr. David Cuddy, of Windsor, and Mr. John Brewin, the bride's brother, ushered the guests to their seats in the Church. The bride, given away by her uncle, Mr. Sutherland Gilmore Blair, wore her mother's wedding gown of ivory moire with V-neck line and long close-fitting sleeves. There was a long train of white satin lined with white chiffon, and the bridal veil of Limerick lace, which had been worn by her grandmother, was held to the head by clusters of orange blossoms. The bouquet was of yellow roses and violets and the shoes of silver. Miss Rosalind Brewin was her sister's only attendant, and was gown in rose crepe with velvet of the same shade. Her hat was of rose velvet, and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet. A reception followed the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents on Glen Road, Rev. Mr. Brewin, Mrs. Brewin, and Mrs. E. D. Morton, the bridegroom's mother, receiving the guests. Mrs. Brewin was in black satin with corded silk coat with chinchilla fur, black satin hat and carried a bouquet of lovely pansies. Mrs. Morton was also in black satin with chinchilla, black satin hat, seal wrap and carried a bouquet of Pernet roses and violets. Going away Mrs. Vivian wore an ensemble of bois de rose, the coat

having mink collar and cuffs and leather embroidered belt. Her hat was of bois de rose. The honeymoon was spent in Kirkfield and later Dr. and Mrs. Vivian left to reside in Detroit.

At St. Paul's Church, Brockville, on Saturday, the 11th December, the marriage was solemnized of Eleanor Mary, daughter of Mrs. T. W. Reynolds of Brockville, and the late Dr. Reynolds of Hamilton, to Mr. James L. James, of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, Brockville, son of Lawrence James Esq., of Womersley, Doncaster, Eng. The ceremony was performed by the Venerable O. G. Dobbs, M.A., Archdeacon of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Davis, Rector of St. Paul's Church. The bride, who was attended by Mrs. Brian Heward as matron of honor, looked charming in a French dress of bronze and gold cut velvet, and small brown satin hat banded with a flat gold chain, and carried russet chrysanthemums. The bride was given away by her uncle, Judge Reynolds, of Brockville. Dr. D. B. Code, of Brockville, was best man, while Mr. J. D. Calvin and Mr. Brian Heward, of Montreal, acted as ushers. The bride's mother was handsomely gown in a black satin dress with black satin coat, heavily trimmed with mole skin fur. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for Montreal en route to St. John, whence they sailed in the S.S. Montcalm to spend Christmas in England with the bridegroom's family. The bride is one of Brockville's most popular young ladies, having resided there since childhood, while the bridegroom is also well known in Brockville, having been stationed in Brockville some years ago and having returned again last January. During the Great War he was overseas having gone over to France with the P. P. C. L. I. and also serving as a Captain in the Highland Light Infantry in Mesopotamia and India. Among those present were,

Mr. G. H. James of T. C. S. Port Hope, brother of the bridegroom; Hon. Mr. Justice Logie, C.B., and Mrs. Logie, Mrs. C. S. Horrocks, Miss K. S. D. Buell and Mrs. D. D. Calvin and Mr. A. A. Calvin, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Calvin and Master David Calvin, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Heward and Miss Prudence Heward, of Montreal; Miss Senkler, of Perth, Miss Grace Malloch, of Hamilton; Judge and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Norton-Taylor and Mrs. L. E. Davis, of Brockville.

deliveries may be quickened to the highest point. A very attractive design of message form is being prepared for the holiday season. The Canadian National Express offers the best vehicle for the safe and swift transport of Christmas gifts. That particular feature receives special supervision at holiday time and this in itself is a guarantee of efficient service. Remember that a Canadian National Express receipt will protect you and will ensure complete satisfaction.



MISS ELEANOR REYNOLDS

Daughter of Mrs. T. W. Reynolds, of Brockville, and the late Dr. Reynolds, of Hamilton, Ontario, and niece of Hon. Mr. Justice Logie, of Toronto, whose marriage to Mr. James L. James, of Brockville, son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence James, of Womersley, Doncaster, England, took place on Saturday, December 11.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

Mrs. Mackenzie Low, of London, England, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Raymond Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto, will entertain at a dance in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Jean McCarthy, at Jenkins Galleries on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. R. S. Williams, of Toronto, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Paul Maxon, in Detroit.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, of Ottawa, will come to Toronto in the latter part of December and will occupy Professor Pelham Edgar's house during the latter's absence in Montreal.

Miss Brock recently returned to Toronto from Preston Springs.

Mrs. John Miln, of Toronto, held her first reception since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and received in a pretty gown of apricot georgette, with violets for bouquet. Miss Belle Miln received with Mrs. Miln, wearing a gown of gold lace, and Mrs. C. V. Snelgrove, mother of the bride, was in black georgette. The tea table attractively done with roses and chrysanthemums, green candles in silver holders on a lace cloth, was presided over by Mrs. Alexander Macpherson, and Mrs. James Werts. They were assisted by Miss Elizabeth Macpherson, Miss Eleanor Snelgrove, Miss Gage, Mrs. George Watt and Mrs. Gladys Eckhardt. Chrysanthemums were used to decorate the drawing-room.

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, of Toronto, will be at home at their Conservatory of Music on Wellesley Street, on the third Sunday of each month, from four to six o'clock, from now on till May.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S TRAVEL

Throughout the year there is no period so like a magnet for drawing people together as Christmas time.

No matter where you may be, there is an intensive longing for Christmas at home. Long ago, when travelling facilities were limited, people journeyed many weary miles and endured great hardships in order that they might be with their friends and loved ones on Christmas Day, but this has all been changed by the application of modern railway methods, whereby even the continent may be crossed in safety and with every comfort, in a comparatively short journey.

This year Christmas and New Year's travel promise to be heavy, and with a view to placing every facility at the disposal of their patrons, Canadian National Railways have made their advance preparations and plans for extra trains and additional equipment on regular trains. Full particulars will appear in newspapers, and special time tables will be shortly obtainable from any Agent of the Company.

Those who wish to prepay the fare of relatives or friends from any outside point can deposit the money at any Canadian National Agency, and the transportation will be delivered immediately and economically.

The Canadian National Telegraphs place at your service their wonderful facilities for the quick transmission of Holiday Greetings. A special staff is engaged during the Christmas rush in order that transmission and



LAMPS

from the Mezzanine Floor

The Lady Without a Lamp is universal. There never yet was a woman who felt that life had treated her fairly in the matter of electric lamps. As a Christmas present, therefore, the lamp is a gift that cannot possibly come amiss.

We have bright lamps and subdued lamps, lamps in the rich, dark coloring of English pottery, and lamps as gay as parakeets. We cordially invite you to the Ryrie-Birks store to make your inspection and selection.

Store Open To-night.

Ryrie-Birks
Diamond Merchants
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An extensive line of Gift Furniture, Magazine Stands, Smoking Cabinets, Gate Leg Tables, Book Cases, Desks, Sewing Cabinets, Cellerettes, Tea Wagons, etc., also a complete line of brass from China, India, Morocco and Britain. We are clearing a new and extensive line of Brass Smoking Stands in Greek, Bronze, Polished Brass and Satin Brass Finishes at \$6.00, \$8.00, \$8.75, \$10.00 and \$12.00.



Two Luxurious

Christmas Gifts

A Coat of Fur

OR

A Silver Fox Scarf

All Model and Fancy Fur Coats have been Reduced from

20% to 33 1/3%

for the "Season of Gifts"

Delightful things to captivate the Christmas shopper in quest of feminine gifts of individual character are displayed on the ground floor in alluring array.

Fairweather's

88-90 Yonge Street

Toronto.

CONTENTMENT



The Piano that Fosters Family Affection

Contentment is more than a merely passive state—it implies doing things to give pleasure and produce harmony.

As a means of making everybody in the home happy, nothing else equals music. For those who play, a piano offers a wonderful opportunity for self-expression — for those who listen, it never fails to satisfy.

A Mason & Risch Piano particularly, is an inspiration. Its beauty of appearance is surpassed only by its own beauty of tone. They who play it once, fully realize why it is called "The Piano with a Soul." And they who hear it, enjoy its richness and tonal purity. Such an instrument is a magnet to draw the family together. By making "home-keeping hearts," it is one of the greatest agencies for cultured contentment.

Mason & Risch Pianos

are available in a variety of models to suit all homes and all incomes—each worthy of being known as "The Piano with a Soul."



Special Christmas Terms

Those who appreciate the particular fitness of a Mason & Risch Piano as a gift may arrange for Christmas delivery by a small down payment.

MASON & RISCH
Limited
230 Yonge Street Toronto

Branches Throughout Canada.



PRINCE OPENS STUDENTS' HOSTEL IN PARIS
The Canadian Hostel of the University of Paris which was opened by the Prince of Wales, as part of a scheme for the social welfare of students. The French foundation has been open for a year, the Belgian College and Argentine Hostel are nearing completion, and other countries including the United States, Switzerland, Holland, Spain and Cuba, have applied for sites.

French Wives

WHEN a French girl gets married she sets out upon wedded life with one very firm determination: to keep her husband.

A Frenchman is not an Englishman. This may appear self-evident. But when it comes to managing a husband, it makes all the difference. At least, so says the French wife.

First, she will keep his house as spick and span as an ideal home. Secondly, she will be wonderfully economical and save money despite him. And, thirdly, she is jealous.

The French wife has reduced jealousy to a fine art. It is not the sort which undermines the home; it is the kind which builds impregnable battlements around it.

She is jealous of her husband's men friends. They must not tempt him out without her, and for that reason 99 per cent. of French wives abhor golf and ban the game from their husbands' list of sports. Monsieur may go to the races—with Madame, of course—but he must not leave her at home with the baby while he plays golf with a friend.

She distrusts all women. "No women friends for me," I was once told by a pretty French wife. "Men are frail, and—I know my own sex."

And that, too, is the real reason why the Parisienne is so coquettish—sometimes daringly so—in her dress and appearance. She knows that the woman who might tempt her husband must be smart and gay and that it is not a dowdy and slovenly wife who will keep him at home.

Madame sets out to be the temptress herself; the best way to keep her Ulysses from the sirens is not merely to tie him to the mast, but also to be herself the most alluring siren.

Within the battlements, so to speak, Madame is most adorably feminine. She insists on constant attentions and petting. She refuses to be placed like a book on a shelf and forgotten.

Monsieur must know her little weaknesses and humor them. He must not forget little presents on special occasions. He must admire her in her new hat or coat, and, while showing the noblest chivalry in the world, he must still be the lord and master—for the French wife loves to idolize a man.

When things are so Monsieur can count on Madame's constant love and devotion; when they are not, the brave smile with which Madame greets you most likely masks a broken heart.

The New Charleston

IT IS perfectly true, as the "Daily Mail" said on Saturday, that the old Charleston, a dance of Negroish writhings and wild side-kicking, still lingers on in some "popular" dance halls. But in the smarter hotels and night clubs of the West-End it is dead. The new Charleston, which has come to reign this winter season in all the ballrooms, is the son of the rough self-made person: if not a perfect aristocrat it is at least pleasant, finished, and in good taste. The grotesque dance of last season, the exaggerated Charleston of jerks, hops, side-kicks, stamps, foot-flings, and wild corkscrews, would not have lasted a week but for the fact that it came in on the tide of an irresistibly rhythmic, which did not need special music but could be caught in the trou.

That dance at first was banned by popular dance restaurants and popular dance halls alike. But the ban had to go. You can turn one couple in a hundred off the floor, but not a quarter or half your entire clientele. Despite disapproving comments, bans, there was something in the Charleston which "got" people. It had the authen-

tic magic which marks a dance that is going to succeed.

Whence did it come? Its rhythm is one of the primitive things—as simple as a laugh. Negro slaves were doing it before the American Civil War. Years ago darkie picanninies pranced it outside the subways of Harlem, New York's colored quarter.

It came here with marks of its Negro origin. But now the pruning knife has been at work on the Charleston. The excrescences have been lopped off. The side-kick has gone.

There is no fling-up at all. The foot twist can be eliminated at will. Only the essential rhythm remains in a quiet staccato step which dancers are doing, not as a dance in itself, but as an amusing variation to interpose in ordinary foxtrot steps. The rhythm which was marked by a foot twist and side kick-up is now marked by a slight knee bend and foot tap.

It has its own hold. The man's arm encircles his partner's waist. The body must be still from the waist up. Shoulder movement is bad form.

Just a Little Bit of Summer

Brighten each winter day with the glory of summer. Keep a little bit of summer right in your own home all year around. At a surprisingly low cost you can do it. The little conservatory shown here is called the "Dream Garden" because in it you will find so much that you had dreamed and wished for, but had perhaps thought too expensive.

The "Dream Garden" has been developed after much experiment. It is of a size which seems most generally adapted to both the house and the pocket-book. Its graceful design harmonizes pleasingly with various types of residences. You can add it to your present home or incorporate it in your new one.

The construction is of the finest, but because it is standard, we are able to build it for less than one specially designed for your house.

We should like to tell you more about this little dream garden. Write us today.



"Dream Garden" adjoining residence of H. M. Reedy, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

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**Cakes,
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**MAGIC
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It is the result of a judicious selection and blending of cocoa beans, of which there are more than thirty grades; of most careful roasting, a very delicate operation; and its further preparation by the best mechanical processes (no chemicals) which preserve the delicious natural flavor and aroma and attractive color of the beans.

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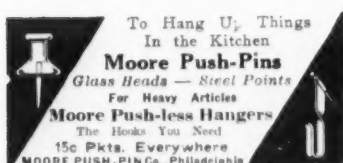
Louis XIV
Period

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the personal letter has
been the binding link in
the Chain of Friendship.

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Organdie**

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Canada



Mrs. Geoffrey Ridout, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Septimus Barrow, in Quebec, and who was a much fêted visitor while there, recently returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Peers Davidson, of Montreal, left this week for Proctor, Vermont, to spend the Christmas season with her daughter, Mrs. A. Tuttle Patterson.

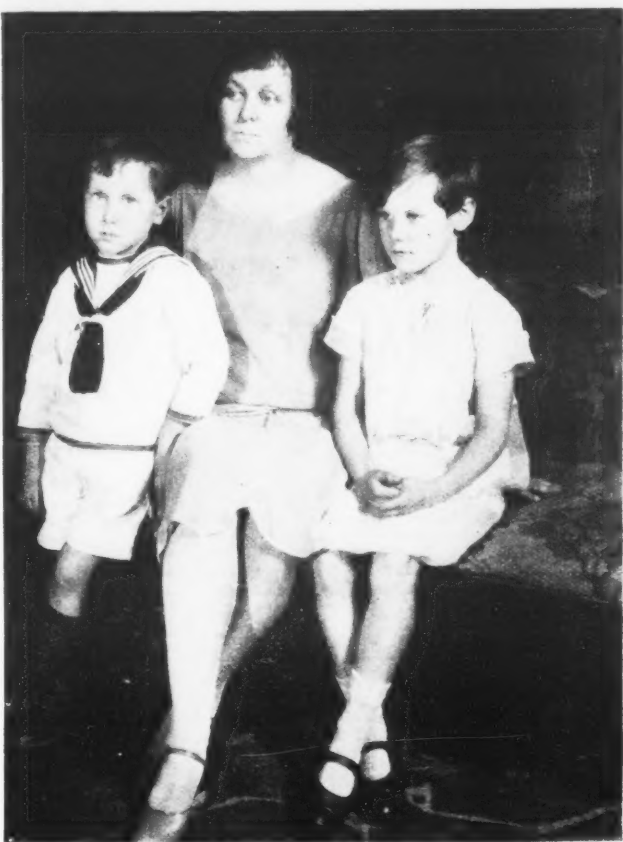
Miss Eileen Peters, of Bishop Street, Montreal, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week and later, with her guests, went on to Mrs. Luther's dance.

Miss Jean Hamel is visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. Eugene Lessard.

Miss Jessie Smith, of London, England, who arrived in Montreal recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith, is the guest of Miss Olga Wilkins, Peel street, and will later be the guest of Miss Grace Rowley. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith are guests at the Ritz-Carlton.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Mrs. Todd were in Ottawa for the opening ceremonies of the House, guests of their daughter, Mrs. Carleton Brown.

Miss Muriel Galt and Miss Lena Galt, of Montreal, who have been sojourning abroad, arrived in Saint John N.B. last week-end in the S.S. *Manitowish*.



MRS. D. T. MAINE, OF MONTREAL
And her two children, Robert and Margaret. Mrs. Maine is the daughter of Mrs. R. F. Manning, of Winnipeg.

Mrs. Hugh Jacques, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week, and later took her guests on to Mrs. Luther's dance.

Mrs. J. Gubb Carsley, of Montreal, entertained very delightfully at tea on Monday afternoon of this week at the Mount Royal, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Ruth Carsley.

Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, of Windsor, Ontario, is visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. A. E. Frapp, who entertained at luncheon for her on Wednesday of last week.

Major-General J. H. MacBrien and Mrs. MacBrien, of Ottawa, returned last week from England in the S.S. *Metamora*.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, of Montreal, are leaving on January 16 for Pasadena, California, where they will spend three or four months. Mrs. J. F. Wilson, of Quebec, who is staying with Mr. Hugh Allan and Miss Rachel Allan, is remaining with them until after the New Year and will afterwards accompany her daughter, Mrs. Cook, to Pasadena.

Lady Whiteway and Miss Whiteway, who spent several weeks in Montreal recently, have returned to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hampson, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on the night of December 17 at the Mount Royal Club, prior to the Hunt Club Ball which was held at the Ritz-Carlton to celebrate the centenary of the Montreal Hunt.

Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Price, of Quebec, were recently in Montreal on a few days' visit to Mrs. Price's parents, Major and Mrs. Hartland Macdonald.

Miss Freda Frapp recently returned to Ottawa after a visit to Montreal, where she was the guest of Mrs. Sackville Browne.

Mrs. Charles Scott of Quebec, was in Ottawa last week, guest of Hon. and Mrs. Lucien Cannon.

Mrs. William Scott, of Ottawa, went to Toronto last week to join Colonel and Mrs. Harry Molins and proceed with them to California, where they will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. O'Connor, of Huntingdon, Quebec, and Miss Helen Donnelly, of Saranac Lake, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cahill in Ottawa, for the opening of Parliament.

Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson and Lieut.-Colonel A. A. Magee, of Montreal, have been appointed Honorary Aides to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Willington.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, of Ottawa, Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey, who have been in England for the Imperial Conference, arrived in Ottawa on Wednesday of last week.

Hon. George Bryson and Mrs. Bryson, of Fort Colborne, Que., were in Ottawa, guests at the Chateau Laurier, for the ceremonies attendant upon the Opening of Parliament.

The Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, of Ottawa, was guest of Their Excellencies at luncheon at Government House on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Leonard Tilley, of Saint John N.B., is visiting for a few days in Montreal this week, guest of her sister, Mrs. Edmund L. Howell.

Lady Watson has returned to Quebec after a visit to her daughters, Mrs. Ross Wages and Mrs. W. Evans in Montreal.

Mrs. William Christie, of Toronto, is visiting in Montreal, guest of Mrs. W. R. G. Holt.

Miss Betty Molson recently returned to Montreal from Toronto.

Major and Mrs. Willis O'Connor, of Ottawa, entertained at a dance on Thursday evening of last week at the Country Club.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia and Lieutenant-Colonel Almon, His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Mrs. Todd, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keefe, were at Government House, Ottawa, guests of Their Excellencies for the ceremonies in connection with the Opening of Parliament.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willington, attended the small dance given by Major H. Willis O'Connor, A.D.C., and Mrs. O'Connor at the Country Club on Thursday night of last week.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Vanier and Mrs. Vanier, of Montreal, were guests at Government House, Ottawa, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, of Toronto, were guests at the Chateau while in Ottawa.

Colonel George S. Rennie, M.P., and Mrs. Rennie, of Hamilton, Ontario, are in Ottawa and guests at the Chateau Laurier.

Miss Mirazette Choquette, of Montreal, was in Ottawa last week, guest of Mrs. Robert Shaw, for the opening of Parliament.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. McDermid, M.P., and Mrs. McDermid, Winnipeg, are guests at the Chateau, Ottawa, during the Parliamentary Session.

Hon. Vincent Massey, of Toronto, and Mrs. Massey were guests of Their Excellencies at Government House, Ottawa, at luncheon, on Thursday of last week.

Lady Foster, of Ottawa, who has been ill in London, England, for several weeks, is now visiting friends, and expects to return to Canada in January.



TABLE LINENS

Proclaiming an Artistic Sensation — Famous "Old Bleach" Damask in Pastel Colorings!

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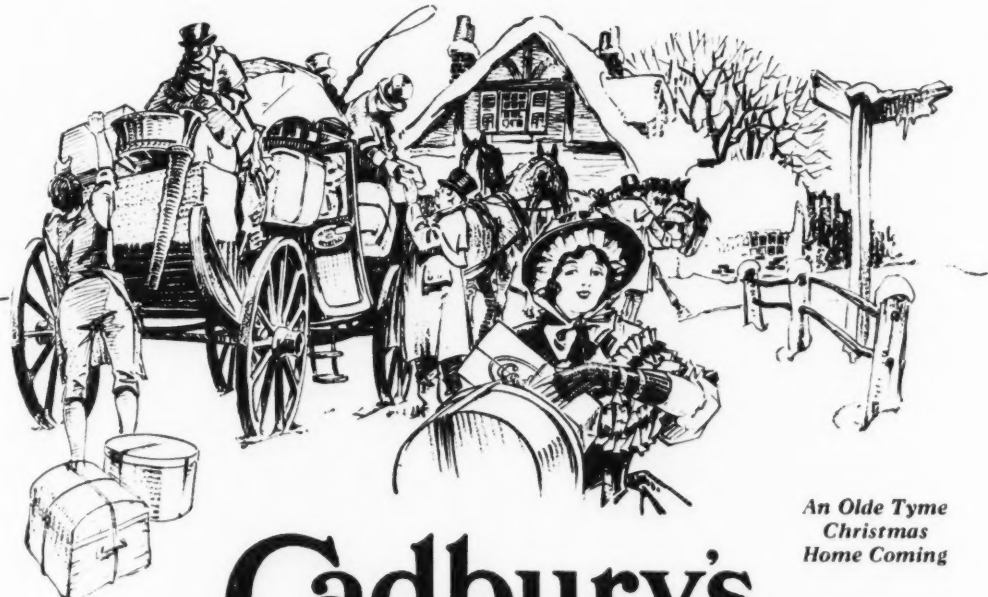
PICTURE the charm of shimmering damask in delicate shell pink. In the mellow gold of old jewelry. In rose, azure blue or silvery grey. Shadowed with the handsome patterns for which "Old Bleach" table linen is famous. The colored cloth is the rage, and here it is in dignity and loveliness. As illustrated above: Cloth 2½ yards long, with dozen napkins—\$45.00. Or with 3 yard cloth—\$50.00.

From Paris—Luncheon sets of colored handkerchief linen with floral applique of white—novel and charming. As pictured at right: in rose linen: 45 inch cloth and 6 napkins. \$25.00. Others in yellow, green or blue from \$13.50 up.

At right below—luncheon sets of Italian filet with the softness of antique lace—scarf and 8 oblong mats. \$45.00.

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